

























RANDOM RECORDS OF A LIFETIME,  
DEVOTED TO SCIENCE AND ART, 1846-1931  
BY W. H. HOLMES

VOLUME X 1910-1920

- Section I      Introductory.  
Portrait Group of Smithsonian Associates.  
Transfer from Bureau to Museum, June 10, 1909.
- Section II     The Powell Monuments - Grand Canyon and  
Arlington.
- Section III    Explorations in Guatemala with Sylvanus G.  
Morley, 1916.
- Section IV     Seventieth Birthday Banquet and Presentation  
of 500 page volume of Essays by Associates  
and Friends.
- Section V      Current Gallery Activities, 1910-1920.

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## SMITHSONIAN

Left to right, front row.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.  
Dr. Richard Rathbun, Assistant Secretary in Charge U.S.N.M.  
Dr. George P. Merrill, Head Curator Geology.  
Dr. Frank Baker, Supt. National Zoological Park.  
Dr. William H. Holmes, Head Curator Anthropology, Curator Gallery.  
Mr. Harry W. Dorsey, Chief Clerk.

Left to right, back rows.

Dr. Charles G. Abbot, Director Astrophysical Observatory.  
Dr. Leonard C. Gunnell, Asst. in Charge Bur. Inter. Cat. of Science.  
Mr. J. H. Hill, Property Clerk.  
Mr. James G. Traylor, Appointment Clerk.  
Mr. C. W. Shoemaker, Chief Clerk, Exchange Service.  
Mr. W. I. Adams, Disbursing Agent.  
Mr. A. Howard Clark, Editor.  
Dr. Leonhard Stejneger, Head Curator Biology.  
Mr. F. W. Hodge, Ethnologist in Charge, Bureau American Ethnology.  
Mr. Paul Brockett, Assistant Librarian.

Some of my Smithsonian Associates, 1916.

*My official associates*  
W.H. Holmes





Chicago, May 4, 1909.

Mr. Jno. J. Byrne,

A.P.T.M., Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir:

This introduces Mr. Wm. H. Holmes, Chief of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Holmes is on his way to Seattle, having stopped off at the Grand Canyon to select a site for a monument to be erected there by the U.S. Government, in memory of Major John W. Powell.

Any courtesies you can extend will be appreciated by Mr. Holmes.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. H. Holmes".









TRANSFER FROM THE BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY TO THE  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, NATIONAL MUSEUM.

*as chief of* On June 10, 1909, I severed my official connection with the Bureau of American Ethnology in order to resume my former place as Head Curator of Anthropology in the National Museum. On the same date, Mr. F. W. Hodge, Editor of the Bureau, was promoted to the position thus made vacant, as Ethnologist-in-Charge.

Owing to the assumption of the new duties and the obligation to carry to completion the various partially finished undertakings of the Bureau, I found it impossible to give any considerable attention to field research during the remainder of 1909. During this period good progress, however, was made in the preparation of the Handbook of American Archeology to which I had devoted much attention during previous years.

This was my second Head Curatorial period in the Museum and extended from 1910 to 1920. It was devoted mainly to Anthropology in its several branches, Ethnology, Physical Anthropology, Archeology, Technology and History. Perhaps the most noteworthy event in this period was the separation of the art collections as an independent division of the Museum, to be known as the National Gallery of Art. This occurred in 1910, and is fully recorded in the report for that year.





I took up with especial zest the transfer of the archeological and ethnological collections from the Old to the New Museum building, to their classification, installation and labelling. Three large halls on the second floor of the new building were at my disposal, and as a result of my endeavors these collections stand today as the most complete Museum presentation of the whole field of American anthropology yet achieved. The installation of the ethnological collections claimed also the skilled attention of Professor O. T. Mason and his assistant, Dr. Walter Hough. I took an active part, however, in this work, especially in the designing of show cases and the designing and building of lay figure groups, the series of the latter forming a most popular feature of the Museum exhibits.

The large central hall of the Museum building was assigned to art and the construction of the fixed Gallery screens dividing the hall into 9 rooms was finished in February 1910, and the hanging of the paintings was completed about the middle of March. This installation proved most satisfactory resulting in a harmony of effect which elicited warm praise from numerous sources.

This year, 1910, is noteworthy as the year in which the Natural History Building was finished and fully occupied by the various collections. At the end of the year there



remained in the Old building nothing of anthropology save a small section of the ethnological collections, including ceramics, laces and graphic art.

Although I was made Head Curator of the Department of Anthropology at the beginning of the fiscal year, 1909-10, this fact is not mentioned editorially in the Museum Report for the year. My name, however, appears in the list of the staff as Head Curator, and my report on the Department of Anthropology for 1910 appears on pages 19-32. My report on the art collections is found on pages 56-59.

A detailed study of the Argentine collection, made by me the previous year, was prepared and incorporated in an extended account of the expedition which was practically completed at the close of the year 1910. I also carried forward the work on the stone implements of North America, previously begun, which work was published as one of the series handbooks of the Bureau of Ethnology, Bulletin 60.





This was an eventful year for me in various directions, my activities in both science and art being characterized by noteworthy events. My election as President of the newly organized Society of the Fine Arts was especially flattering and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which met in Boston, February 19th, made me Chairman of the Section of Anthropology.

At this period the staff members and collaborators of the Department of Anthropology were as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, William H. Holmes, Head Curator.

Division of Ethnology: Walter Hough, Curator; J. W. Fewkes, Collaborator; Arthur P. Rice, Collaborator.

Division of Physical Anthropology: Ales Hrdlicka, Curator; T. F. Lane, Aid.

Division of Historic Archeology: I. M. Casanowicz, Assistant Curator.

Division of Prehistoric Archeology: William H. Holmes, *assistant* Curator; E. P. Upham, Aid; J. D. McGuire, Collaborator.

Division of Technology: George C. Maynard, Assistant Curator.

Division of Graphic Arts: Paul Brockett, Custodian

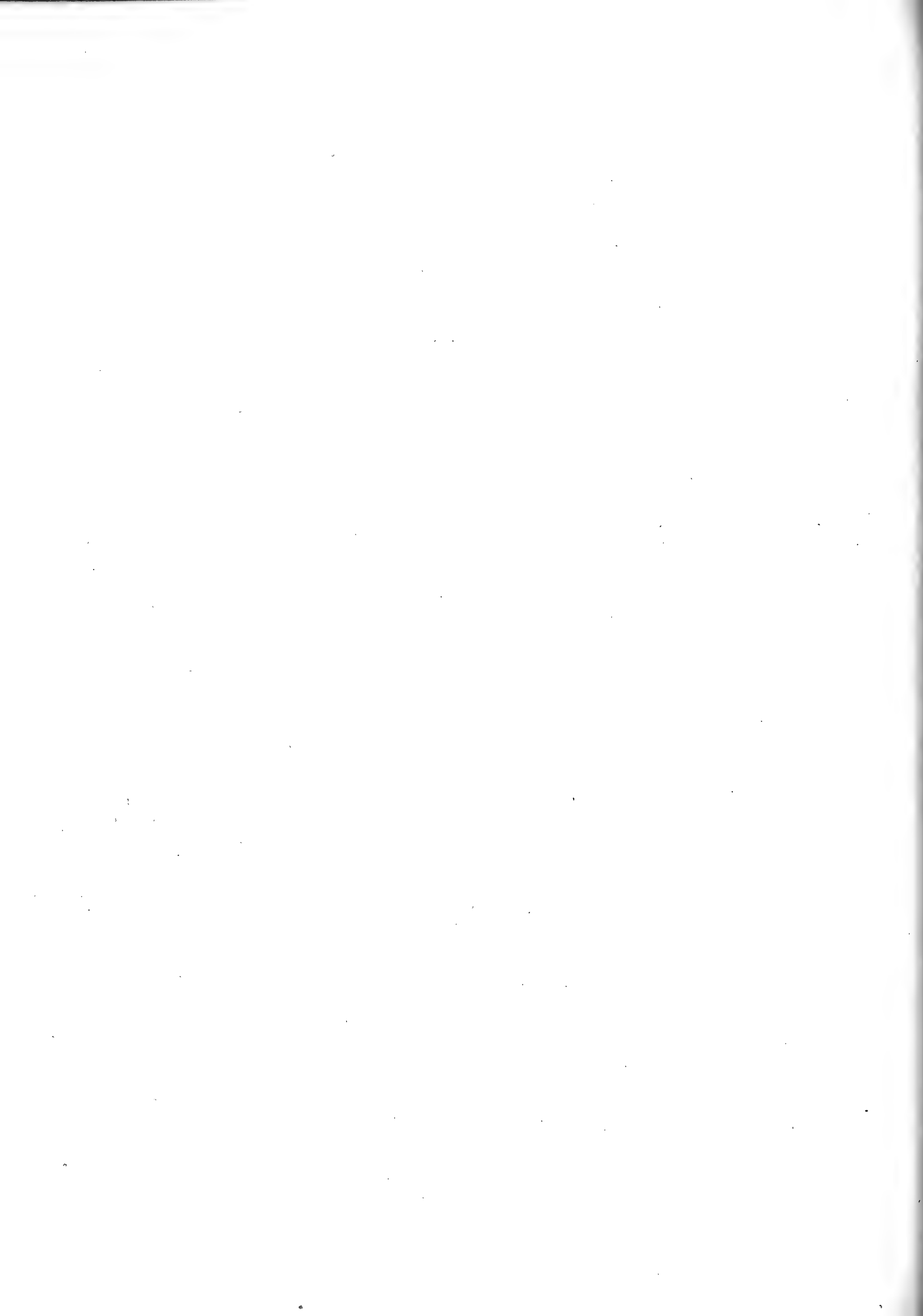
Section of Photography: T. W. Smillie, Custodian

Division of Medicine: Dr. J. M. Flint, U. S. Navy (Retired), Curator.

Division of History: A. Howard Clark, Curator; T. T. Belote, Assistant Curator.

Associates in Historic Archeology: Paul Haupt, Cyrus Adler.

For portraits of these, and also of other members of the Smithsonian Staff, see Volumes XIII and XIV



NATIONAL MUSEUM REPORT - 1910

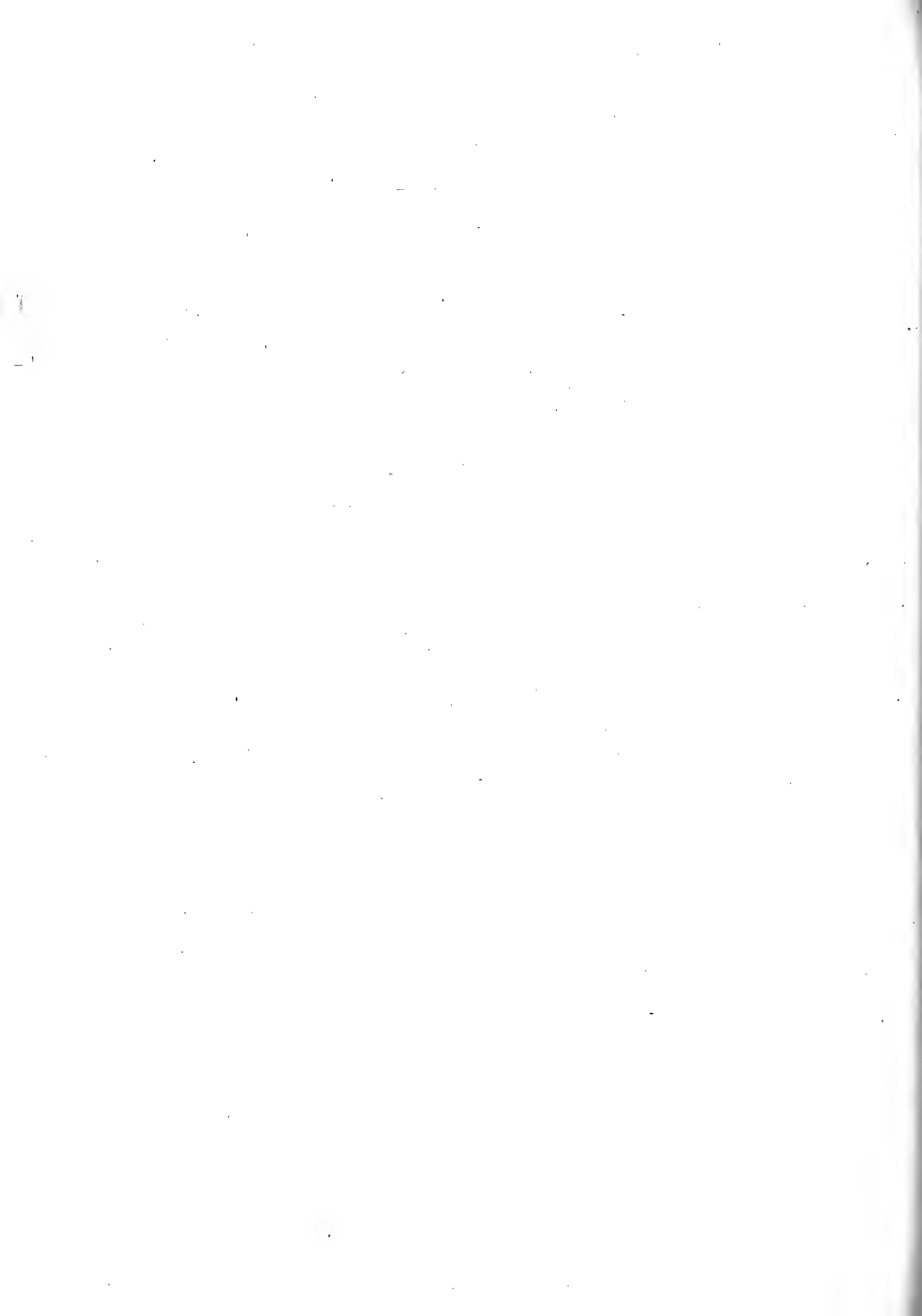
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Work of W. H. Holmes.  
- - - - -

Head Curator, Department of Anthropology.  
Curator, Division of Prehistoric Archeology.  
Curator, National Gallery of Art.

"During the early part of the year the head curator of the department, Mr. William H. Holmes, was engaged in the study of the stone implements of the collection, in continuation of his work on an exhaustive monograph intended for publication by the Bureau of American Ethnology, but later his time was entirely taken up with matters connected with the removal of collections." (page 19)

"The construction of the Gallery screens was finished in February, 1910, and the hanging of the paintings about the middle of March. The installation, directed by the curator of the Gallery, Mr. William H. Holmes, proved most effective and resulted in a harmony of arrangement which elicited the warmest praise. It should also be stated that, upon the completion of this task, the lighting conditions, though designed for another purpose, were found to be exceptionally good." (page 53)

At this period art was included in Anthropology; also Ethnology, Archeology, Technology and History.





1913

During the year the Head Curator made two field trips for the purpose of obtaining data relating to collections previously acquired by the Museum. The first was to Georgia and the Carolinas, the second to Illinois. In Georgia certain ancient village and stone-working sites were studied and interesting material was secured; while in South Carolina the collections of the museum at Columbia, S. C., were examined and a visit was made to a large Indian mound on the Congaree River, 12 miles below Columbia, where many relics of stone and earthenware had been obtained from an ancient burial ground. In western North Carolina a number of the more important of the prehistoric mica mines were investigated. The old workings were found to be very numerous and extensive; some of the excavations, traces of which still remain, extended to a depth of nearly a hundred feet, and the amount of mica extracted and carried away by the aborigines may be estimated at many hundreds of tons. By digging in the ancient pittings, many specimens of the mica and of the stone implements employed by the natives in their mining work were secured. In southern Illinois an examination was made of an ancient flint quarry where the aborigines obtained the material for their



agricultural and other implements, examples of which as well as of the tools used in the flint-chipping work, together with a quantity of the refuse of manufacture, were collected for the Museum.

The report on the National Gallery for the year is found on pages 88-103. A vacancy in the Smithsonian Advisory Committee on the National Gallery of Art, caused by the death of Francis Davis Millet, its chairman, one of the victims of the Titanic disaster, in the spring of 1912, was filled by the appointment of Mr. C. Y. Turner, director of the Maryland Institute Schools of Art and Design in Baltimore. The present membership <sup>(1913)</sup> is as follows: Mr. C. Y. Turner, Chairman, Mr. Frederick Crowninshield, Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield, Mr. Herbert Adams and William H. Holmes, Secretary. The Gallery was represented at the annual convention of the American Federation of Arts, held in Washington on May 15 and 16, 1913, by the Curator.









## VOLUME X

### SECTION II, THE POWELL MONUMENTS, 1913-14.

1. Granite Monument on the brink of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.
2. Monument and Tomb in Arlington Cemetery, Washington.





Yours cordially  
J. M. Owen



THE MONUMENT TO MAJOR POWELL ERECTED ON THE BRINK OF  
THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO

The 60th Congress appropriated \$5,000.00 to be expended under the Interior Department in the erection of a monument to Major J. W. Powell, to be placed on the rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. A number of designs were prepared and one of these of commendable artistic merit was approved by Secretary Ballinger, but when completed it was set aside for the reason that assurance could not be given by the Committee that the cost would come within the \$5,000. provided.

Other designs were prepared which did not meet with the approval of the Art Commission to which body they were submitted. Finally, however, the design for the granite seat, afterwards built and illustrated on the accompanying page, was passed upon favorably by the Commission.

Monument Committee:

W. H. Holmes, Chairman

J. R. Marshall, Architect

May 1913.



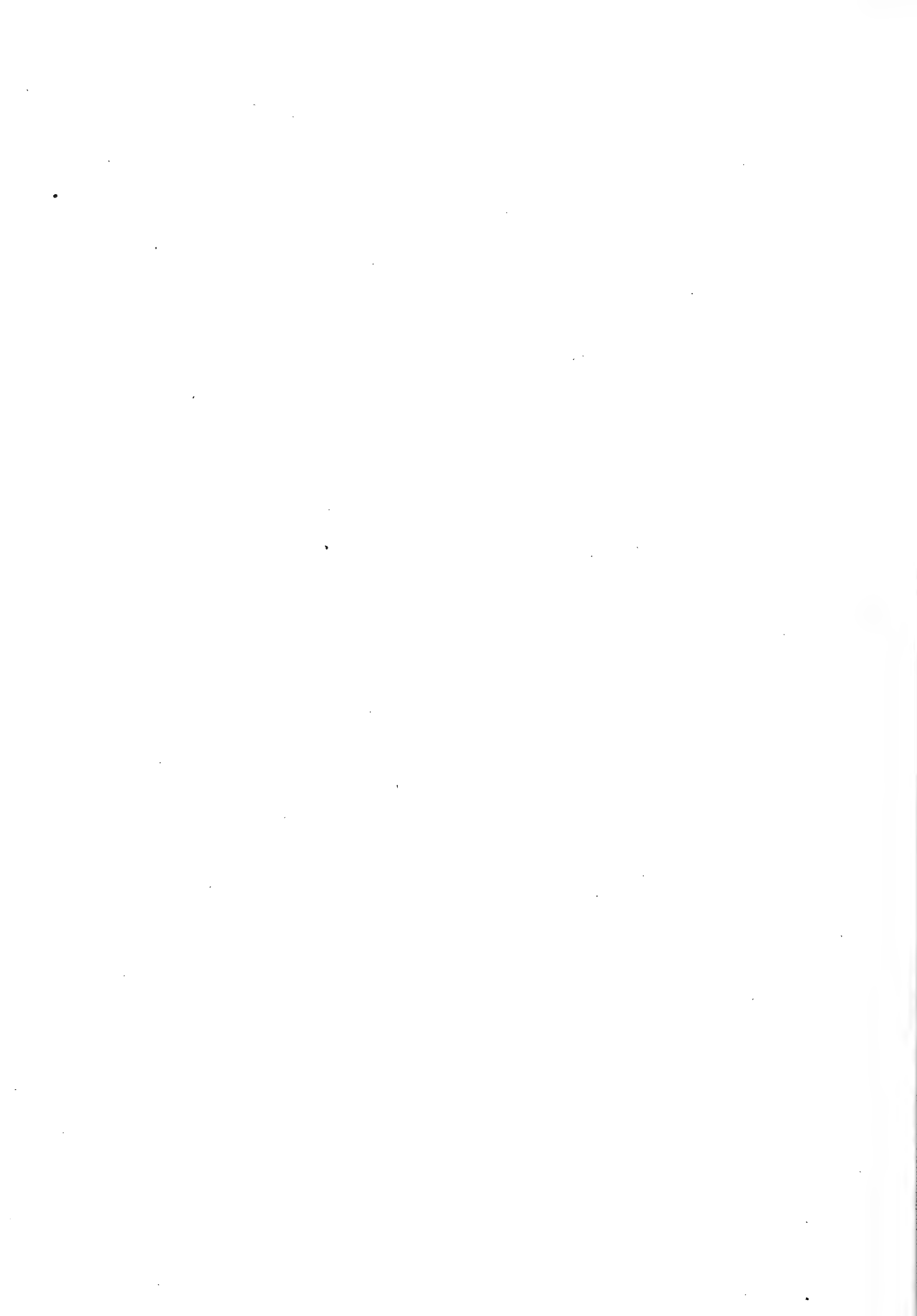




Photographed by Kolb Bros.

POWELL MONUMENT  
THE TABLET

*The cover*





DEDICATION OF THE POWELL MONUMENT, MAY 20, 1918

Copyrighted Kolb Bros.



January 7, 1910.

My dear Mr. Dellenbaugh:

I have your note of December 26th and thank you for your kindly words. The step, as you know, is one that I have contemplated from the beginning of my connection with the Bureau.

I meant to stop and see you on my way from Boston, but failed to make connections.

I would like very much to talk with you regarding the Powell monument. I have had a number of designs from different people, but all fell short of the ideal. I am clear on one point, which is to the effect that the base should be broad and the summit roomy ~~and~~ the seat being a massive affair occupying the center of the platform. We have tried plain pyramids, stepped pyramids, terraced pyramids, cyclopean pyramids, and chairs with lateral pillars and caps on the lines of that designed by Mr. Lippincott, but none are satisfactory. Can you offer any further suggestions.



## MEMORIAL TO JOHN WESLEY POWELL

By FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH

AFTER four years in the Civil War, Major John Wesley Powell, minus his right forearm, which remained on the field of Shiloh, turned again to science and while geologizing in 1867 in Middle Park, Colorado, conceived the idea of exploring the thousand miles of profound canyons through which the Green-Colored river tumbled down some five thousand feet in lonely fury from the peaks of the Wind River mountains of Wyoming towards the sea.

Around the hunter's camps of the Far West for years circulated wild stories of gloomy subterranean passages where the Colorado disappeared from the light of day, and tore on its tumultuous course, and no man lived who could of his own knowledge, controvert them, nor yet the companion tales of mighty falls from whose grasp there was no escape.

Major Powell formed his own opinion of these yarns and he resolved to act on his belief. From Green River station, Wyoming, therefore, on May 24, 1869, he started down the river with four small boats manned by resolute frontiersmen. After three months of desperate battling with the torrent the remnant of the party arrived with two boats at the appointed destination, the mouth of the Virgin river, August 30, 1869.

At a particularly ugly rapid below the mouth of Diamond creek, three of the men refused to proceed, despite the Major's efforts to persuade them that the end of the canyon must be near, and that they ran more chances of disaster in leaving. They climbed out on the north heading for the Mormon settlement of St. George, about 90 miles off. They were ambushed, and killed, near Mt. Dellenbaugh by the Shewits Indians.

Of the meager accumulation of scientific data gathered under the exceptionally difficult circumstances, most was lost, so that,



while Major Powell had demonstrated the correctness of his opinion that the canyons, one and all, could be navigated with small boats downward, he found himself without the scientific material which was the main object of his adventure.

Consequently, in a spirit entirely characteristic, he projected a second expedition which should be better provided, forewarned, and forearmed, and more able to carry on the proper exploration with some deliberation.

The second expedition started from Green River station, Wyoming, May 22, 1871, provision during the interval having been made for side expeditions to bring in food supplies at stated places. For two years this party made extensive observations and researches, not only along the bottom of the canyons of the main river, but up side canyons, tributary rivers, and on the heights as well for considerable distances back on each side as happened to be possible. On the north side and the west these operations reached to the High Plateaus of Utah, to the Grand Wash, the Virgin and Pine Valley mountains; and on the south to the towns of the Moquis or Hopi Indians.

This "*Exploration of the Colorado River of the West and its Tributaries*," eventually extended much further and developed into the "*Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, J. W. Powell, in Charge*," merging finally in 1880, with other government surveys, to form the present Geological Survey, a monument to the common sense of Congress, and of which Major Powell for many years was director. Out of the Powell surveys also grew the Bureau of Ethnology, which he founded and directed to the year of his death.

In 1902 Major Powell died at the age of 68. On the second anniversary of his death, at a meeting of the International Geological Congress at the Grand Canyon, it was suggested that a monument to his memory should be erected somewhere along the Canyon rim overlooking the Granite Gorge, the scene of his greatest triumph over the river. The matter was brought before Congress and at the 60th meeting of that body an appropriation was made in the sundry civil act, March 5, 1909, of \$5,000

for the purpose of procuring and erecting on the brink of the Grand Canyon in the Grand Canyon Forest reserve in Arizona, a memorial to the late John Wesley Powell, with a suitable pedestal, if necessary, in recognition of his distinguished public services as a soldier, explorer, and administrator of government scientific work.

The design was to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary at that time was the Hon. Walter L. Fisher who immediately appointed, as his advisory committee, three long-time intimate friends of Major Powell: W. H. Holmes of the National Museum, C. D. Walcott of the Smithsonian, and H. C. Rizer of the Geological Survey. This committee entered wholeheartedly into the effort to secure the best design and the best results for the amount appropriated, and consultations in many directions were instituted. The smallness of the appropriation for so large a task was a handicap. Not only were preliminary expenses in the way of tentative designs and models to be considered but there were the very serious questions of transportation of men and materials to the Canyon. The site chosen was Sentinel Point about one mile west of Hotel El Tovar. Even the water for mixing the concrete would require to be hauled (as all water for all purposes is hauled for the hotel and other buildings at Grand Canyon station) from a point about seventy-five miles back from the rim. Although the great river is so near it must be remembered that it flows at the bottom of a gorge five thousand feet deep.

Another difficulty in working out a design was to provide against the vandalism of tourists and cowboys. There would be few of the latter at the Canyon but many of the former, and the practical obliteration by vandals of the Custer monument on the Little Big Horn was a clear warning.

The Art Commission, too, must pass on the design. At last, a design of a huge seat with a bronze record tablet set into its back, reared on a stepped platform, from which the chasm could be viewed, was prepared and all requirements fulfilled, only to find that its cost was beyond the funds available. Congress refused to add anything and although the Santa Fé railway offered to transport materials to El Tovar free of cost and the Southwestern Portland Cement Company of El Paso unhesitatingly contributed an entire

car-load of cement, the design had to be revised and scaled down. The seat feature was omitted entirely and a truncated pyramid, of rough-dressed native stone, with a platform reached by a broad flight of steps from the side opposite the outer rim of the promontory, was adopted by the Secretary of the Interior from designs made in his office.

The modified monument was completed on Sentinel Point, December, 1916. The bronze tablet (pl. v) designed by J. R. Marshall, with an insert of a low relief portrait of Major Powell by Miss Leila Usher, was set in the face of a low altar-like wall rising from the outer edge of the pyramid in such a way that the visitor sees it as he mounts the steps and looks out into the wide chasm.

On each side of the portrait of the leader are the names of the men of his two parties who stood by him to the end of his canyon adventure, and below is the statement:

ERECTED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO  
MAJOR JOHN WESLEY POWELL FIRST EXPLORER OF THE  
GRAND CANYON WHO DESCENDED THE RIVER WITH HIS  
PARTY IN ROW BOATS TRAVERSING THE GORGE BENEATH  
THIS POINT AUGUST 17TH 1869 AND AGAIN SEPTEMBER 1ST 1872

The dedication of the monument (pl. vi) rested with the Secretary of the Interior who made up his mind to hold the ceremony while on a trip west in the spring of 1918. On May 20, accordingly, 49 years after the event the final touch was given, to the monument marking the conclusion of a great epoch in the history of the United States, the epoch of western exploration and exploratory development which closed with the romantic achievement of Major Powell.

The hasty telegraphic invitations to the survivors of the expeditions, Messrs. Jones, Hillers, Hattan, and Dellenbaugh did not allow them time to reach the scene from their distant homes, so neither they, nor Mrs. Powell, nor her daughter, nor any of the original committee on the monument, were present.<sup>1</sup> Fortunately

<sup>1</sup> Another member of the second expedition is still living also, "hale and hearty," Captain F. M. Bishop, but as Capt. Bishop severed his connection with the party at the end of 1871 and did not go into the Grand Canyon his name does not appear on the tablet.

a surviving sister of Major Powell's, Mrs. Juliet Powell Rice, came on from California, and also Mrs. L. W. Field, who was living with her husband at Green River station when Major Powell started, and who served the party their last civilized breakfast before they turned their prows down the stream.

The ceremonies were arranged by Manager Brant of El Tovar and began at two in the afternoon of May 20, 1918, by an invocation by Bishop Atwood of Phoenix. This was followed by the placing of a wreath of wild flowers on the monument by a company of young girls dressed in white. A libation of water from the Colorado was next poured by Mrs. Field. Then Governor George W. P. Hunt, of Arizona, made an address, William Farnum the eminent actor recited, and finally Secretary Lane concluded the exercises by these remarks:

Major Powell throughout his life was the incarnation of the inquisitive and courageous spirit of the American. He wanted to know and he was willing to risk his life that he might know. This was the spirit that he showed in making the hazard of his life in exploring the Colorado River canyon. Mystery did not daunt him. It was a challenge to his intrepid spirit. From boyhood he was a soldier, not merely in the brave days of his army life, but in the equally brave days of his civil life. If, as some one has said, life is a great experience and only the adventurous succeed, Powell's life was a success. His name is forever linked with the romance of the conquest of the American continent. This monument will stand for the centuries to his honor, but there should be, and there will be, a greater monument to him, erected to him by the people of the United States. For these waters will be turned upon millions of acres of desert lands to make them fruitful. The soldiers returning from our great war across the ocean will, I trust, be put to work storing and training and leading out these waters upon the great plains below, and the homes that during the centuries to come will dot what now is waste land, will be the real monument to Major Powell.

Considering that Major Powell was one of the first to urge the reclamation of the arid lands of the United States, the Secretary's remarks were truly apropos.

But nothing, no matter how big, can express more eloquently the absolute identity of Major Powell with the spirit of the wonderful river than this simple pyramid, overlooking the most difficult portion of the torrent and the deepest and most magnificent part of the whole series of great canyons.

NEW YORK CITY.







## JOHN WESLEY POWELL

A Tribute to a Great Bureau Chief and Man of Science, "the Father of Reclamation," to Whom the Nation Has Just Accorded High Honor in Recognition of His Attainments and Distinguished Services

BY GEORGE A. WARREN

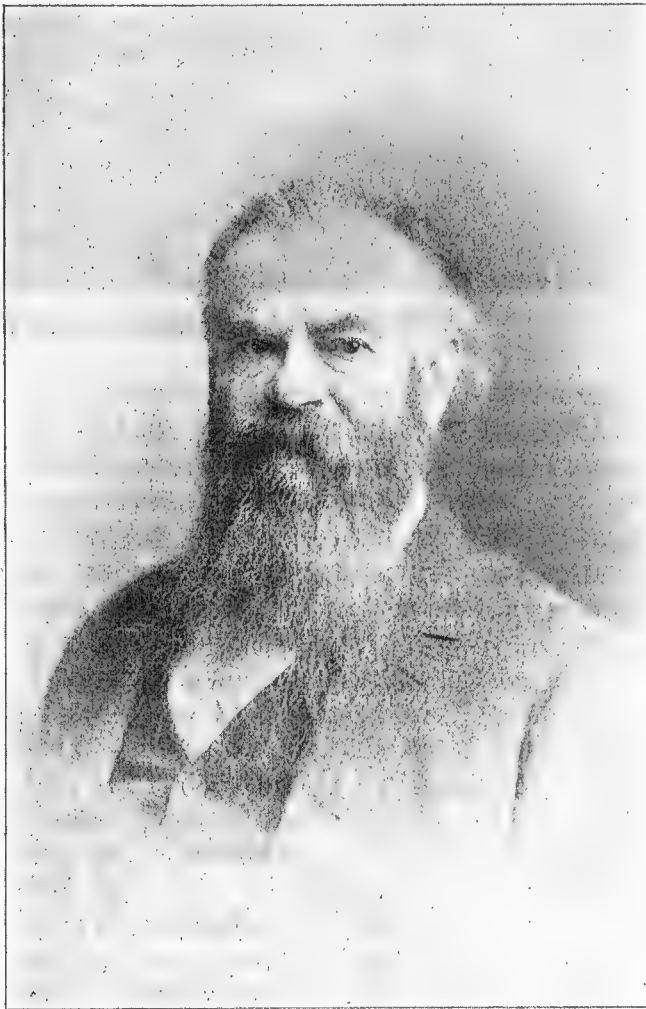
*Department of the Interior*

It has often been remarked that, although the progress and development of the United States have been along essentially peaceful lines, comparatively few monuments have been erected to commemorate the virtues and deeds of those who have risen to greatness in civil life. The event which is here recorded—the raising of a monument in honor of the late Major John Wesley Powell, not as a soldier but as a civilian—challenges all the more, therefore, our attention and interest, apart from the fact that for many years Major Powell occupied a commanding position among both men of science and the administrative heads of our civil service. To thousands of men and women in that service, especially to those whose lot was cast in the National Capital during the last two decades of the nineteenth century, Major Powell was a well-known figure.—EDITORS.

A GREAT character, one who in his day and generation strives mightily for the advancement of his fellow-men, needs no monument of stone or bronze to perpetuate his fame. He "lives in the hearts of his countrymen," if not of the world, once his work is known and appreciated.

Yet mankind has ever loved to honor its great by erecting outward, visible signs of its inward, invisible appreciation and approbation; and so, on May 20 last, a modest monument of stone, surmounted by an altar, was dedicated to the memory of John Wesley Powell, best known today, perhaps, as "the Father of Reclamation" in the arid West, and pioneer explorer of the Colorado river, but whose fame may yet rest on an even broader basis—his contributions to science in its larger aspects and to philosophy. His valuable, if less spectacular, work as soldier, organizer, and administrator, rounds out, as it were, a peculiarly useful life.

The monument itself seems the result of real inspiration. It is an open secret that the small appropriation made by Congress for its erection would not nearly have paid for all expense connected therewith, the balance representing a labor of love on the part of Powell's admirers, notably Stephen T. Mather, chief of the National Park Service of the Interior Department. As typically simple as Powell himself, the monument stands upon the rim of that Titan of the



MAJOR JOHN WESLEY POWELL

wonders of Nature, perhaps the world's greatest existing testament of geology, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. It overlooks the scene of Powell's most dramatic triumph—the last stage of his famous descent of the Colorado in 1869,





THE POWELL MONUMENT, OVERLOOKING THE GRAND CANYON

after part of his exploring party had refused to go farther, protesting that to do so was sheer madness. The river, flowing far below, today bears silent testimony to the truth of Powell's gospel of reclamation, for through the agency of plans he conceived and even roughly outlined, its mighty floods, following the melting of the winter snows a thousand miles away, are retained in vast reservoirs, and later distributed over literal desert, causing it to yield great crops and thus "scatter plenty o'er a smiling land." Not merely this, but (again carrying out Powell's idea) doing it, not as the Egyptians of old, but *democratically*, with a view to the greatest good to the greatest number; for wherever there is a government reclamation project, individual homes are the first consideration, and eventually the homesteaders control the project.

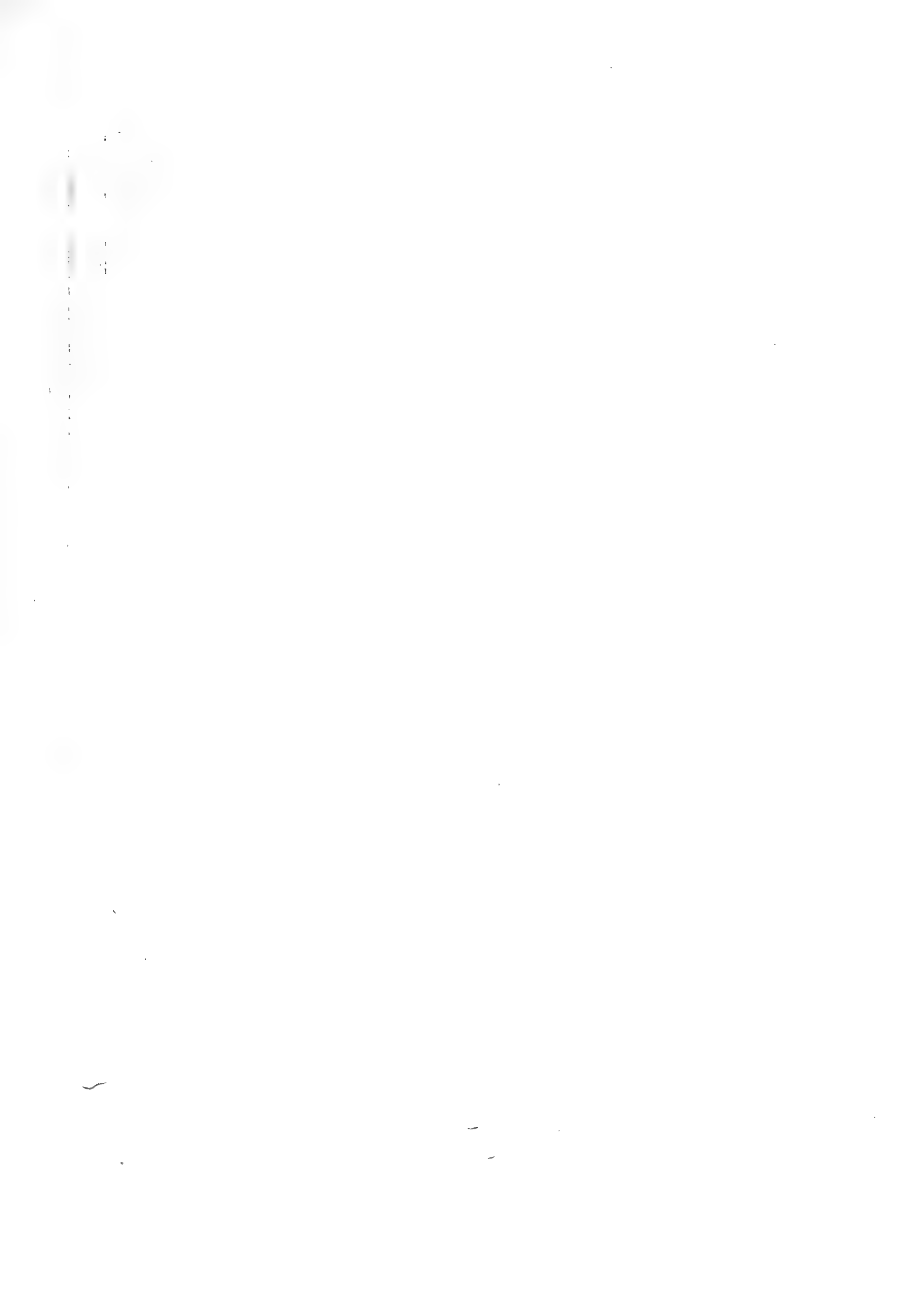
#### THE RECLAMATION IDEA

Beginning with his "Report on the Lands of the Arid Region of the United States," issued in 1878-1879, Powell la-

bored for more than twenty years to convert Congress and the American people to his ideas of a national reclamation plan for the arid West. It is comforting to reflect that, although there were many disheartening delays and disappointments, Powell lived to witness the passage of the national Reclamation Act, although the hand of death was then upon him. Under this act, largely administered by younger men whom he had inspired with his ideas and example, notably Frederick H. Newell and Arthur P. Davis, Powell's conceptions have become concrete realities, and great reclamation projects are now scattered throughout the arid West, like oases in desert places.

It was fitting as well as proper that the principal address on the occasion of the dedication should be delivered by Hon. Franklin K. Lane, to whom George Wharton James refers, in his work, "Reclaiming The Arid West," as "the sympathetic Secretary of the Interior whose breadth of mind has visioned the possibilities of this great movement." Limited space permits the use of only a

*The Powell monument is at the (entrance) of the Grand Canyon - at Sediment*







Sentinel Point, Site of the Powell Grand Canyon Monument

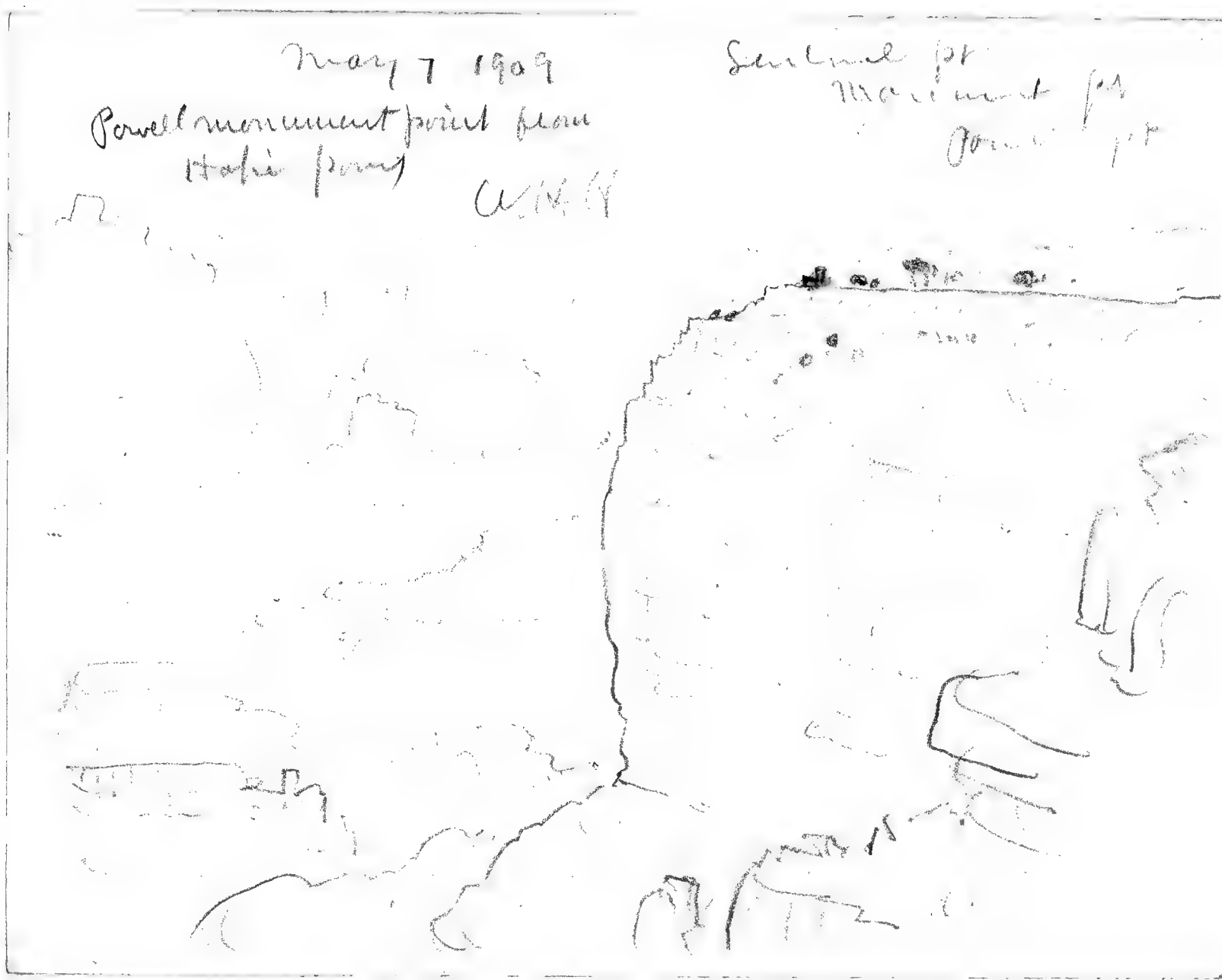


May 7 1909

Powell monument point near  
Halei point

W.H.G.

Sentinel pt  
Monument pt  
Point pt





CLEVELAND April 21, 1914

My dear Mr. Holmes:

On my return I find the statement regarding the Powell Monument. I am very glad that a memorial has been erected to so fine a character as Mayor Powell.

Sincerely yours,

*James R. Garfield*  
U. L. S.

Mr. M. H. Holmes,  
Smithsonian Institution,  
Washington, D.C.







MISS MAUD POWELL,  
American Violinist, Looking Out from the  
Grand Canyon from the Base of the Statue  
Erected in Honor of Her Uncle, Major  
John Wesley Powell, U. S. A., Gov-  
ernment Explorer of the Canyon.  
(Kolb Bros.)



# THE SAVINGS JOURNAL

## TO THE MEMORY OF A BRAVE MAN.

At the end of Sentinel Point, where you can look down into the deepest and wildest part of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, the government has built a memorial to the courageous explorer who first of all living men passed through the entire length of the great gorge. That man was Maj. John W. Powell, a one-armed veteran of the Civil War, a teacher and scientific student who later became chief of the Geological Survey.

Neither Indian nor frontiersman had ever tried to penetrate the mysteries of the Grand Cañon. The Indians were afraid, partly for superstitious reasons and partly because of their knowledge of the rapids and whirlpools that threatened death to the intruder. The pioneer white men saw no reason to risk the dangers that the Indians described only to satisfy their curiosity. In Powell the passion for knowing and the will for doing were united for the first time.

His expedition started in the summer of 1869 from Green River, Wyoming. There were ten men in four boats. They passed through the smaller yet mighty cañons that lie above the Grand Cañon, and entered that tremendous gorge on August 13th. Seventeen days later the party floated safely out of the southern end of the cañon and tied up at the mouth of the Virgin River.

They found no actual cataracts and no subterranean passages in the cañon, although everyone had believed that such dangers existed; but they had plenty of hairbreadth escapes among the rapids and whirlpools, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that they portaged or let down their boats over the most difficult places. Several times a boat was upset, and so much of their provisions and equipment was lost in that way that they would have been in danger of starvation if they had not emerged just when they did. They had only ten pounds of flour left when they reached the Virgin River.

A few days before they ran out of the cañon three members of the party, discouraged at the hardships of the voyage and alarmed at the small stock of provisions that was left, insisted on leaving the others, climbing up the side of the cañon and striking out for the Mormon settlements across the plateau. They were never seen again, for they were killed by Indians who were deceived into believing them enemies.

In 1872 Major Powell led another party through the Grand Cañon; but since then only one or two parties have made the entire trip, which is too difficult and dangerous to interest any but the most adventurous.

The memorial is in the form of a stone altar approached by a flight of massive steps and marked by a bronze tablet suitably inscribed. The altar is reminiscent of those built by the sun-worshipping tribes of this cañon country, and ceremonial or signal fires can and perhaps will from time to time be kindled on it.



# Washington Academy of Sciences

WASHINGTON, D. C.  
FEBRUARY 7, 1903

*and* A MEETING COMMEMORATIVE OF THE *life*  
DISTINGUISHED SERVICES OF THE LATE

## JOHN WESLEY POWELL

WILL BE HELD, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF  
THE ACADEMY AND AFFILIATED SCIENTIFIC  
SOCIETIES OF WASHINGTON, IN THE MAIN  
LECTURE HALL OF THE COLUMBIAN UNI-  
VERSITY, FIFTEENTH STREET, CORNER OF H  
STREET, ON THE EVENING OF MONDAY,  
FEBRUARY 16, BEGINNING AT 8.15 O'CLOCK.

ON THIS OCCASION THE FOLLOWING  
ADDRESSES WILL BE GIVEN:

POWELL AS A SOLDIER.	BY HON. D. B. HENDERSON
POWELL AS AN EXPLORER.	BY MR. CHAS. R. VAN HISE
POWELL AS A GEOLOGIST.	BY MR. G. K. GILBERT
POWELL AS AN ETHNOLOGIST.	BY MR. W J MCGEE
POWELL AS A MAN.	BY MR. S. P. LANGLEY

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO BE  
PRESENT, AND TO EXTEND THIS INVITATION  
TO YOUR FRIENDS.

FRANK BAKER  
SECRETARY

## Committee on Arrangements

MR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, *Chairman*  
MR. G. K. GILBERT, *Secretary*  
MR. A. GRAHAM BELL  
MR. J. S. DILLER  
MR. HARRISON G. DYAR  
MR. W. F. HILLEBRAND  
MR. W. H. HOLMES  
HON. JOHN A. KASSON  
MR. S. P. LANGLEY  
MR. FREDERICK A. LUCAS  
MR. RICHARD RATHBUN  
MR. A. R. SPOFFORD



pn

April 28 1909.

I hereby subscribe \$10— to the fund  
for the erection of a suitable memorial over  
the grave of Major J. W. Powell, in Arlington  
National Cemetery.

Name W. E. Sutton

Address Englewood  
New Jersey

pn

May 1 1909.

I hereby subscribe \$5.00 to the fund  
for the erection of a suitable memorial over  
the grave of Major J. W. Powell, in Arlington  
National Cemetery.

Name Wm H. Ball

Address Geol. Survey

U. S. N. M.

May 5<sup>th</sup> 1909.

I hereby subscribe \$10 to the fund  
for the erection of a suitable memorial over  
the grave of Major J. W. Powell, in Arlington  
National Cemetery.

Name A. R. Marshall

Address 1516 - H. St.

Washington D. C.

Check Enclosed





**Rites for Mrs. Powell  
To Be Monday Morning**

The funeral of Mrs. Emma Dean Powell, widow of Maj. John Wesley Powell, explorer of the Colorado River Canyons and former director of the Geological Survey, who died of pneumonia Thursday at the George Washington Hospital, will be conducted at 11 o'clock Monday morning from Hysong's undertaking establishment. Interement will be at Arlington National Cemetery.

Mrs. Powell accompanied her husband in his military campaigns, serving as his nurse when he lost his right arm in the battle of Shiloh. She also accompanied him on many scientific explorations in the West before the advent of the railroads. The Cosmos Club was organized in her parlor and Major Powell was its first president.

Surviving her are a daughter, Miss Mary Powell, and a brother, Charles A. Dean, of Detroit.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Letter to Committee 7/10/09  
re Powell Monument*

April 1, 1909.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed circular letter has been prepared as a means of raising funds for the erection of a monument over the grave of Major John Wesley Powell in Arlington National Cemetery, and you are hereby designated as a member of the Auxiliary Committee of one hundred to take up this important work. It is hoped that you will personally interest yourself in the promotion of the cause. Copies of the circular letter will be sent to members of the National Academy of Sciences, the Geological Society of America, the American Anthropological Association, and the Washington Academy of Sciences. You are requested to prepare and forward a list of others than those included in the organizations mentioned who might wish to contribute to the fund, and you are authorized to solicit, collect, and forward subscriptions.

Please report at the earliest convenient date to Colonel H. C. Rizer, Secretary of the Central Committee, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Very respectfully yours,

Committee: W. H. Holmes, Chairman,  
H. C. Rizer, Secretary,  
Charles D. Walcott.

*7/10/09*





The Powell Monument, Arlington County  
with picture of it, 1914  
1914

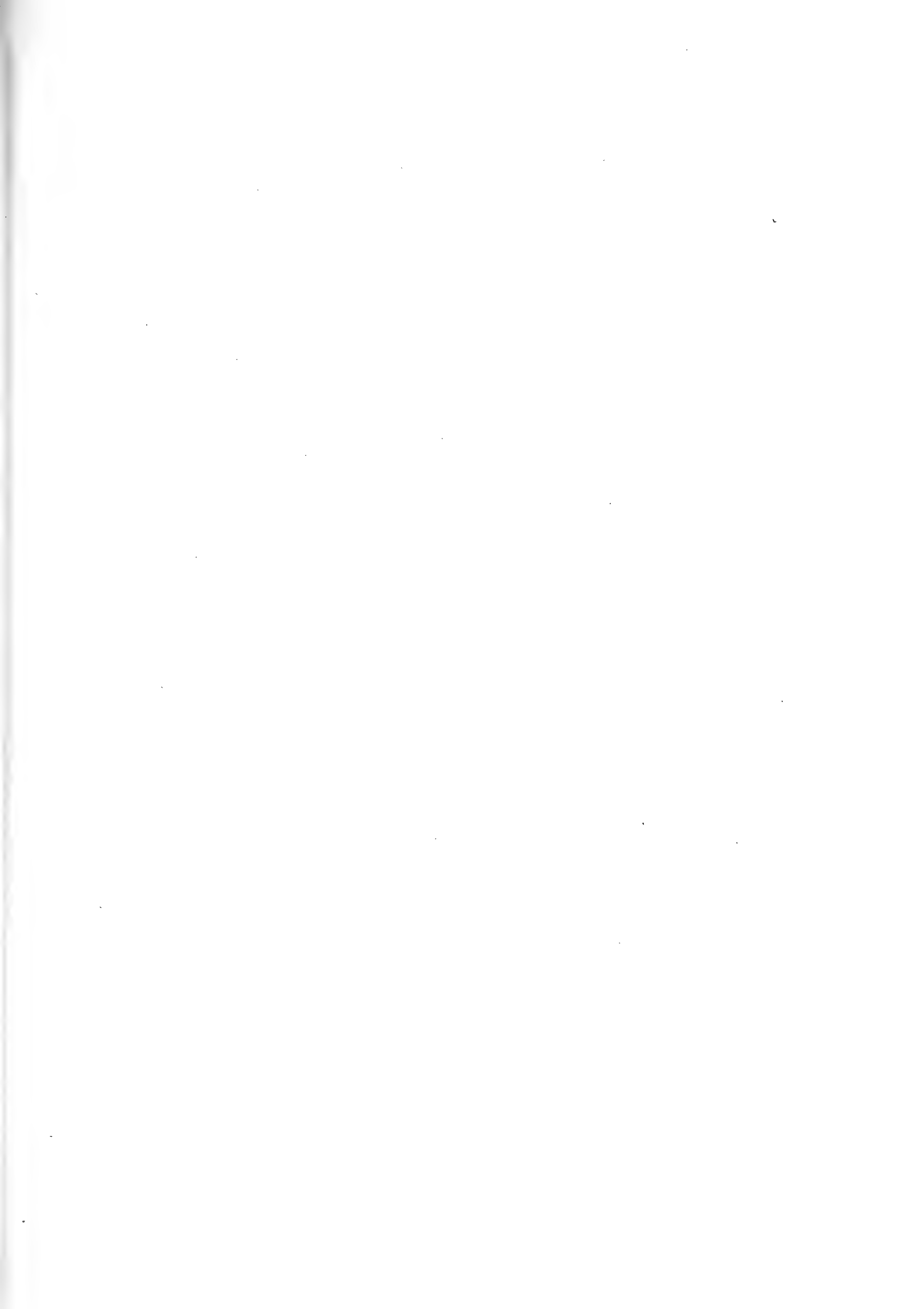




The new monument at the English Cemetery  
with the old one in the background.







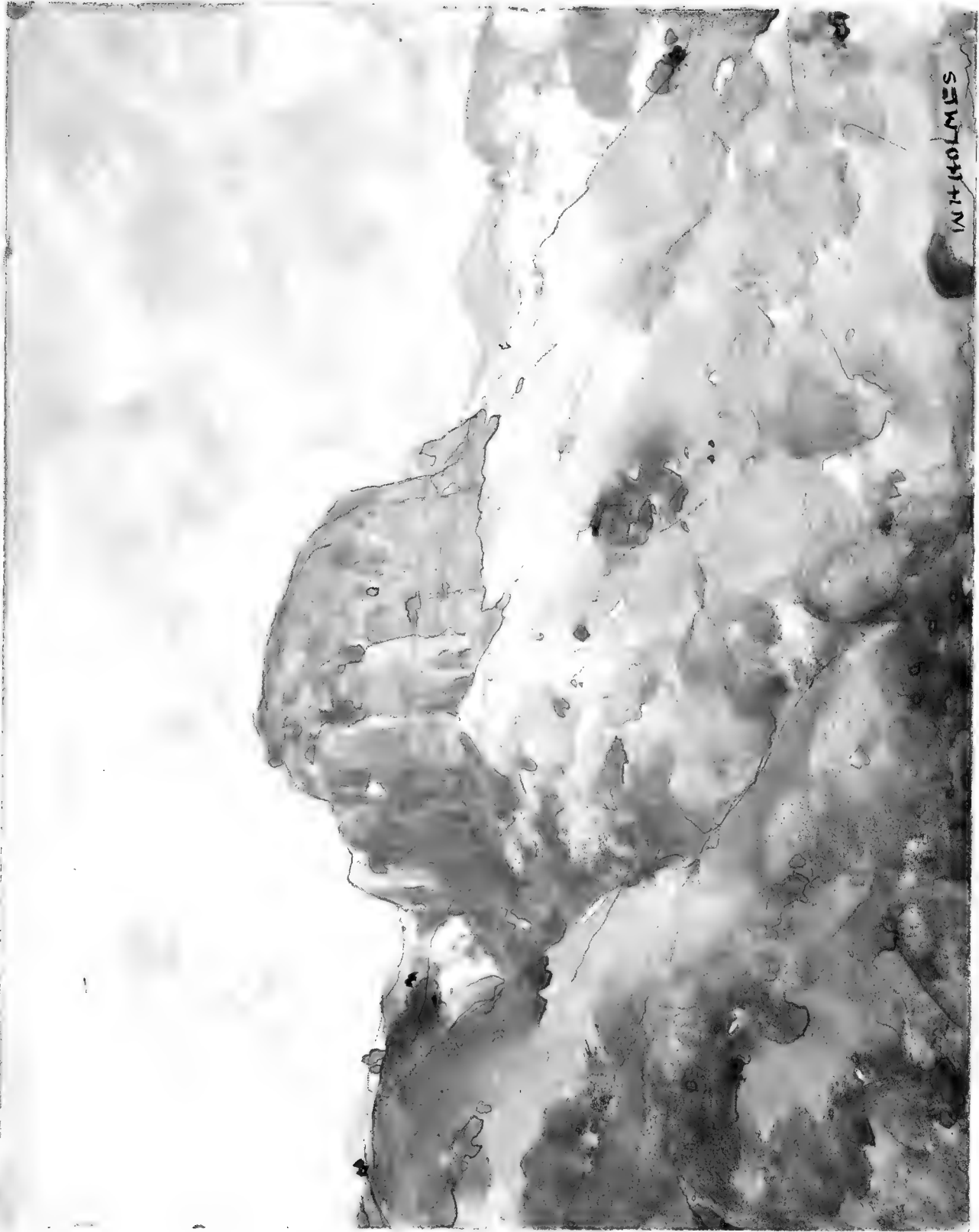


VOLUME X

SECTION III,    EXPLORATIONS IN GUATEMALA, 1916,  
                    WITH SYLVANUS G. MORLEY

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT WILSON.





W.H. HOLMES

On the way to Copan, Honduras.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

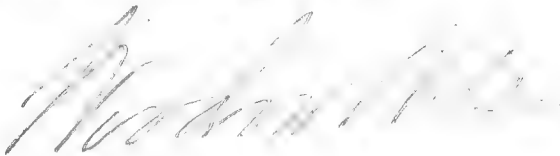
U.S.S. MAYFLOWER,

August 5, 1916

My dear Doctor Holmes:

I am writing to ask if you will not be kind enough to serve as one of the representatives of the Government on the National Research Council which has been formed by the National Academy of Sciences. I am sure that your services will be of the highest value, and I trust that it will be possible for you to accept.

Cordially and sincerely yours,



Dr. W. H. Holmes, Chief Curator,  
National Museum,  
Washington, D. C.





August 5, 1916.

The President of the United States, William  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 5th, asking me to serve as one of the representatives of the Government on the National Research Council, formed by the National Academy of Sciences. In reply, I beg to say that it will give me special pleasure to serve on this council.

Very respectfully yours,



Head Curator,  
Department of Anthropology.



37

1916

The two outstanding features of the year's activities are: first, a trip to Guatemala and Honduras with Dr. Morley to study the ruins, architectural and sculptural, of two great periods of American history, the periods that developed the amazing culture of the ancient Maya nations, and the later brilliant initial period of Spanish dominance in middle America; and second, the celebration of my seventieth birthday by a host of appreciative co-workers and friends.

It is not surprising that I gladly accepted, in February, the invitation of Dr. Morley to join him on an excursion to Guatemala and Honduras, and I left Washington for New Orleans armed with necessary passports and letters of introduction -- the latter from John Barrett of the Bureau of American Republics, Franklin Adams of the same Bureau, and Dr. F. S. Woodward of the Carnegie Institute. I sailed at once for Belize, British Honduras and proceeded thence by rail to Guatemala City.

My rather formal and brief account of the trip published in the Smithsonian explorations for 1916 may be introduced at this place:

"In February, 1916, W. H. Holmes, head curator of anthropology, United States National Museum, had the good fortune to become a member of the Carnegie Institution's archeological expedition to Central America under the direction of Sylvanus G. Morley. Among the ancient cities visited was Antigua, the

*S. G. Miscellaneous Collection, 1916 page 73  
no 17*



ancient capital of the Spanish kingdom of Guatemala during the period of its greatest prosperity and power. The splendor of its religious establishments is amply testified by the ruins of upwards of forty great churches now scattered through the modern Indian town which occupies the ancient site. The city was visited by a series of earthquakes during which the splendid structures were shattered or thrown down and it was found impossible to restore them and keep them in repair, and in desperation the capital of the kingdom was removed to a neighboring valley, to the site of the present Guatemala City.

"The history of the Spanish capital city and its great buildings proves most instructive to the student who would discover the causes that led to the downfall and destruction of the numerous cities built by the Mayan people in prehistoric times, the ruins of which are now found scattered over Central America.

"The present Guatemalan capital is built on the site of one of these ancient cities represented today by numerous pyramids, terraces, and quadrangular enclosures as well as by works of sculpture which are scattered over a large area just outside of the limits of the capital city.

"An extended visit was made to the ruined city of Quirigua in eastern Guatemala. This city has been the subject of much scientific interest during recent years and its remarkable sculptural and architectural remains have been studied and described by numerous explorers, among whom are Stevens, Maudslay, and Hewett. Much of interest, however, still remains



hidden away in the dense tropical forest. The sculptures found here are among the most important known products of aboriginal American genius, the most remarkable example being the "Great Turtle" or Dragon which will be described in detail in an article by Prof. Holmes in the general appendix of the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1916.

"From the city of Zacapa in Guatemala an excursion was made across ranges of rugged mountains into Honduras where the ancient city of Copan was visited and studied in as much detail as the limited duration of the visit permitted. The vastness of the pyramids, terraces, and courts, the grandeur of the temples and the marvelous sculptures, tell an eloquent story of the civilization and power of the ancient people.

"Especial attention was given to the collection of data and drawings to be utilized in preparing panoramic views of the several cities visited, and every effort was made to obtain information regarding the technical methods employed by the ancient sculptors and builders. The quarries from which the stone was obtained were too deeply buried in tropical vegetation to yield up their story without extensive excavation and the methods employed in dressing and carving the stone remain in large part undetermined. Certain chipped and ground stone implements that could have served in dressing the stones used in building were found in numbers, but the story of the carving, especially of the very deep carving of the monuments of Copan, remains unrevealed. Although it is thought that stone tools may have been equal to the task, it is believed by some that





without bronze the work could not have been done. There are, however, no traces of the use of bronze by the Central Americans."

The following extracts from letters written to Mrs. Holmes will enliven the account of the trip:

"I reached Puerto Barreos safely the next day after writing you from Belize and set out at once for the interior. Instead of stopping at Quirigua as I had expected I went, as instructed by Mr. Morley, to this city and thence to the ancient capitol of the country, Antigua, where we spent several days and are just now back to Guatemala. Mr. Morley joined me on the way to Antigua and there our party was increased by the addition of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, rich cousins of Mr. Morley, and Mr. and Mrs. Lothrop of Boston -- all of these being deeply interested in archeology and good and agreeable companions.

"Four days were spent in studying the ancient ruins of the place -- Indian and Spanish, the latter being of unparalleled interest. Antigua was the capital of the country during the period of its greatest prosperity and the catholic church made one of its greatest conquests. It gained such control of the people that the greater part of the wealth of a rich country was devoted to aggrandizement and the building of vast churches, and now there are the ruins of some 50 of the most wonderful structures that I have ever seen. It is impossible to convey an adequate notion of their grandeur as ruins. It appears that the frequency of earthquakes made it impossible to keep the vast establishments in repair and in desperation the Government decided to move the capitol to the present site -- in a broad val-

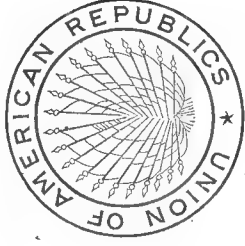


ley over a great mountain range to the east.

"I have made very few sketches since landing as there is so much to do, and in sight-seeing the whole party goes together. We have to do the Museum here, visit a group of mounds on the outskirts, make calls and so on and tomorrow or next day set out for Copan, Quirigua being left to the last. We will probably get any mail that may have come tomorrow. We are off in the morning for the mound trip."



PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D. C. U. S. A.

February 7, 1916.

Your Excellency

It having come to my knowledge that Dr. William H. Holmes, Head Curator of the National Museum of the United States, is planning a visit to your great country to study some of its wonderful and ancient cities and temples, I am taking special pleasure in providing him with a letter of introduction to Your Excellency, in the hope that he will call upon you and not only explain to you the purpose of his visit but extend to you my own personal best wishes for your welfare and the prosperity of your country.

Dr. Holmes is one of the most distinguished scientists of the United States and a close personal friend of mine. He was one of the delegates of the United States, moreover, to the First Pan American Scientific Congress in Santiago, Chile, in 1908, and also to the Second Pan American Scientific Conference which has just met in Washington.

With assurances of my continued high esteem, I remain,

His Excellency

Yours very respectfully,

Manuel Estrada Cabrera,  
President of Guatemala,  
Guatemala, Guatemala.



PAN AMERICAN UNION



WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A.

ARGENTINA	HAITI
BOLIVIA	HONDURAS
BRAZIL	MEXICO
CHILE	NICARAGUA
COLOMBIA	PANAMA
COSTA RICA	PARAGUAY
CUBA	PERU
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SALVADOR
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES
GUATEMALA	URUGUAY
	VENEZUELA

February 7, 1916.

TO OFFICIALS AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN IN GUATEMALA:

Gentlemen:

In my capacity as the Director General of the Pan American Union, the official international organization of the American Republics, it gives me special pleasure to commend to your kind attention the bearer of this letter, Dr. William H. Holmes, Head Curator of the National Museum of the United States, who is proceeding to Guatemala to make some special studies of its ancient cities and temples.

In view of the high position held by Dr. Holmes and of the fact that he is a personal friend of mine, I can state that you can place full confidence in his representations. Any information, therefore, which you may give him or any courtesies which you may show him will be appreciated by myself and his many friends in Washington.

Very respectfully,

*John Barrett*  
Director General.





UNIÓN PANAMERICANA



Washington, D. C.,  
Febrero 7 de 1916.

A LOS FUNCIONARIOS DE GOBIERNO Y A OTRAS  
PERSONAS A QUIENES PUEDA INTERESAR EN GUATEMALA.

Muy Sres. míos:

Como Director General de la Unión Panamericana, institución oficial internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, tengo el honor de presentarles el portador de esta carta que lo es el Dr. William H. Holmes, Conservador en Jefe del Museo Nacional de los Estados Unidos, que se propone hacer un viaje a Guatemala con el fin de estudiar especial y detenidamente sus antiguas ciudades y templos.

En vista del elevado cargo que desempeña el Dr. Holmes y del hecho de ser amigo personal mío, me es grato decir, con toda confianza, que ustedes pueden dar entera fe y crédito a las manifestaciones que les haga. En tal virtud, tanto yo como sus numerosos amigos en Washington apreciarán cumplidamente cualesquiera informes que tengan a bien facilitarle y otras atenciones que se dignen dispensarle.

Quedo de ustedes respetuosamente,

Director General.

A/E.W.A.



UNIÓN PANAMERICANA



Washington D. C.,  
8 de febrero de 1916.

Excelentísimo Señor:

El doctor William H. Holmes, Conservador en Jefe del Museo Nacional de los Estados Unidos, proyecta hacer un viaje a Guatemala con el fin de estudiar sus antiguas ciudades y templos, por lo cual me es muy grato darle esta carta de presentación para V. E., a quien suplico se sirva hacerle el honor de recibirle para que le explique el motivo de su viaje.

El doctor Holmes es uno de los hombres de ciencia más distinguidos de los Estados Unidos y amigo de toda mi consideración. Fué uno de los delegados norteamericanos al Primer Congreso Científico de Santiago de Chile en 1908, y al Segundo que acaba de reunirse en Washington. Tiene encargo personal mío de ofrecerle a V. E. la seguridad de mi respetuosa consideración y de los votos que hago por su felicidad personal y la prosperidad de Guatemala.

De V. E. muy atento servidor y amigo,

Excmo. Sr. Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera,  
Presidente de la República,  
Guatemala, República de Guatemala, C. A.

  
Director General.



Feb 10<sup>th</sup> 1916

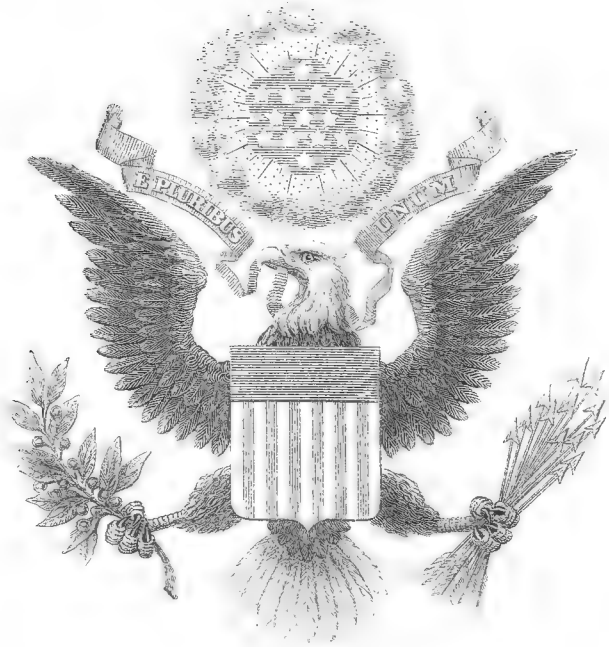
94

Arthur Lowmy.

Given under my hand and the  
Seal of the Department of State,  
at the City of Washington,  
the 10<sup>th</sup> day of \_\_\_\_\_  
in the year 1916, and of the  
Independence of the United States  
the one hundred and fortieth.

Attest  
Wm. V. Adams  
Secretary of the United States  
safety \_\_\_\_\_  
freely to pass, and in case of need to give  
us all lawful Aid and Protection.





Good only for six months from date,  
unless renewed by a diplomatic or  
consular officer.

The person to whom this passport is issued  
has declared under oath that he desires it for  
use in visiting the countries hereinafter named,  
for the following objects:

*Guatemala* *Research*  
(name of country) (object of visit)

(name of country) (object of visit)

(name of country) (object of visit)

(name of country) (object of visit)

This passport is not valid for use in other countries  
except for necessary transit to or from the countries  
named, unless amended by an American  
diplomatic or principal consular officer.

United States of America,  
Department of State.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America,  
hereby request all whom it may concern to permit

*William H. Holmes*  
a Citizen of the United States

*\_\_\_\_\_* safely  
and freely to pass, and in case of need to give  
him all lawful Aid and Protection.

Description,

Age *69* Years

Stature *5 Feet 10* Inches Eng.

Forehead *high*

Eyes *brown*

Nose *medium*

Mouth *mustached*

Chin *bearded*

Hair *gray*

Complexion *light*

Face *long*



Given under my hand and the  
Seal of the Department of State,  
at the City of Washington, D  
the *10th* day of *August*  
in the year *1916*, and of the  
Independence of the United States  
the one hundred and fortieth.

Signature of the Bearer:

*William H. Holmes*

*John Lansing*

No. 17394













## THE TRIP TO GUATEMALA, 1916.

### PROBLEMS OF MAYAN CULTURE.

(1916)

In February of the present year the writer had the good fortune to become a member of the Carnegie Institution's archeological expedition to Central America. Under the able direction of Sylvanus G. Morley the fascinating work of exploring and studying in detail the remarkable remains of the ancient Mayan culture is being vigorously carried forward. The particular object of this year's expedition was the discovery of additional inscriptions embodying glyphic dates - for it is the dates now read with facility which furnish the skeleton of Mayan history. Among the ruins of the ancient cities visited while the writer was associated with the expedition were Quirigua in Guatemala and Copan in Honduras. On arriving at Quirigua in company with Mr. Morley the writer emerged from the tropical forest that surrounds the few acres of ground in which the ruins are enclosed and came suddenly upon the first of the great



standing monoliths. For a moment we were puzzled by a curious scaffolding and platform some 20 feet in height erected against the face of the elaborately sculptured stele. Mounted on this platform and protected from the sun by an improvised shelter of palm leaves we decried the figure of a man posing before a large canvas. It proved to be Mr. Joseph Lindor Smith, the master portrayer of ancient monuments engaged in painting the portrait of the mysterious personage carved in high relief on the face of the monument.

It thus happens that for the first time the antiquity-loving world is to behold these wondrous sculptures depicted in their true colors and by a hand which does not fail to render with entire exactitude. It was a happy thought that led to the reproduction of the several paintings completed by Mr. Smith in the present number of the Magazine, for it is the School of American Archaeology under the direction of Doctor Hewett which has done more than all other agencies





together to explore, uncover, protect, and make available to the visitor the truly marvelous productions of ancient Mayan genius.

The reading of the dates, the first step in solving the problems of history is, however, unfortunately not an open sesame to the whole story of these monuments of an ancient civilization. Each of the great carved stones is a greater riddle than the Egyptian sphinx . There seems to be no short-cut to the interpretation of the story and archeology must take up and bear the burden of the research which is to gradually fill out the outline already drawn.

We are at liberty to conjecture that a thousand or more years ago certain groups of the American race began to rise distinctly above the general level of barbarism and to commence the construction of imposing stone buildings and the carving of monuments devoted to history and the worship



of the gods and that when the Spanish conquerors appeared upon the scene these groups with the exception of the Aztecs and Inca had passed the zenith of their cultural development. The great Maya cities were abandoned and in ruins and the story forgotten by the degenerate generations of that people.

The story of the rise and fall of this civilization is recorded in the traces left upon the various occupied sites and archeology has the reading of this record as one of its greatest and most fascinating undertakings. Beginning with the data already accumulated, the visible traces of material culture and the history of man in general as our guide we seek by conjecture to grasp the subject and blaze the way for the researches which are to further lift the veil drawn by time and the elements. It is thus we bring every clue to bear and determine the available course of research.



That these ancient peoples were of the American race is not questioned. The causes and conditions which initiated the upward trend of the culture, whether wholly autochthonous or built on germs of foreign provenance, whether developed in the region or on the sites now occupied by the great ruined cities or elsewhere, or whether climatic conditions corresponded to those of the present, are subjects for conjecture and problems for research.

*W. H. H.*





9161 SANDHILL

1916, A Guadalupe frigatebird, by W. W. Brown - in oil color



The study book, Guadalupe  
written 1911

Oil painting  
by W. H. Holmes

## Una distinguida personalidad científica visita Guatemala

### Mr. Willian H. Holmes

El interés que los ricos territorios americanos situados al Sur de los Estados Unidos están despertando desde hace varios años en aquella nación, no se limita a los puntos de vista comercial e industrial; muy lejos de eso, podría asegurarse que antes que los negociantes y banqueros, ya los exploradores e investigadores científicos, los artistas y los viajeros deseosos de conocer nuevas comarcas, habían descubierto el vasto campo que a su curiosidad ofrecen estos países. En especial, las investigaciones antropológicas iniciadas recientemente han atraído a las tierras intertropicales una corriente de atención y de estudio; y una prueba muy elocuente de ello son las obras notabilísi-

mas que se publican constantemente sobre la geología, las civilizaciones presentes y pasadas, los recursos y bellezas de la región.

Una de las personalidades de los Estados Unidos más entusiastas por las bellezas naturales y los monumentos históricos de la América Central, es el señor William H. Holmes, Conservador en jefe de la Sección de Antropología del Museo Nacional de los Estados Unidos y de la Galería de Arte de aquella nación. Ya en el invierno de 1894 a 1895, el distinguido profesor había recorrido muchas de las ruinas del Sur de México y publicado algunos de sus trabajos acerca del particular en el Field Columbian Museum de Chicago, y principalmente en la



17 de Mayo de 1916  
March

## Una distinguida personalidad científica visita Guatemala (Viene de la 1.<sup>a</sup> página)

obra "Estudios Arqueológicos en las ciudades de México, 1895". Enthusiasta por esta materia, ha consagrado a ella hermosa parte de su actividad. Sus ideas al respecto acababan de ser ampliamente expuestas en la memoria que, sobre el Lugar de la Arqueología en la Historia Humana, leyó en las pasadas sesiones del Congreso de Americanistas, de Washington. Algunos de los concurrentes a dicho Congreso organizaron una expedición a Guatemala, solar de la incomparable civilización de las mayas, y el ilustre profesor, no obstante que ya se halla muy lejos de los entusiasmos juveniles, resolvió dirigirse también él a esta República. A esta circunstancia debemos el honor de su visita.

Mr. William H. Holmes nació en el Condado de Harrison, Estado de Ohio, el 1.<sup>o</sup> de diciembre de 1846. Se graduó en el Colegio Normal de Mc. Neely en 1870 y consagró sus primeros años de trabajo a la enseñanza. Pudo haber sido un simple profesor de escuela normal, pero una de aquellas pequeñas cosas que cambian radicalmente el curso de una vida, lo llevaron a su verdadero campo de acción. El nos ha referido cómo hallándose un día en el hoy ya venerable edificio de la Institución Smithsonian de Washington, sus aptitudes especiales para el dibujo llamaron la atención de

uno de los directores del Instituto y le inspiraron la idea de aprovechar el talento del joven profesor en una de las dependencias de la casa. Así llegó a ser Conservador de la Sección de Alfarería Indígena del Museo de Historia Natural de los Estados Unidos, después de una serie de trabajos notables; Conservador de Antropología del Museo de Historia Natural de Field y profesor de Geología antropológica de la Universidad de Chicago. En 1903 era Conservador de Arqueología prehistórica de la misma Universidad y de 1902 a 1909 Jefe de la Oficina Etnológica Americana. Pero las instituciones que debían aprovechar sus excepcionales conocimientos, eran el Museo Nacional de los Estados Unidos, y la Galería Nacional de Arte; ambos en la ciudad de Washington y en los cuales viene trabajando desde el año de 1907.

Al celebrarse el Primer Congreso Científico Panamericano en Santiago de Chile en el año de 1908, Mr. Holmes fué enviado en representación de los Estados Unidos a aquel certamen memorable; y en el Segundo Congreso que recientemente se ha reunido en Washington, le cupo en suerte presidir la Sección Primera de Antropología, y el XIX Congreso Internacional de Americanistas, simultáneamente celebrado en aquella capital.

En su corta visita a Guatemala,



Mr. Holmes ha reunido muy gratas impresiones. Le hemos oído hablar de la Antigua con un fervor de artista y un entusiasmo de arqueólogo que han halagado nuestro amor patrio y estimulado nuestros sentimientos por aquella reliquia de nuestra cultura colonial y paraíso de la hermosa tierra guatemalteca. Ahora ha partido para Copán y luego visitará las ruinas de Quiriguá, acerca de las cuales se ha ocupado con motivo de la reproducción presentada en el edificio de California de la Exposición de San Diego por la Escuela de Arqueología Americana. En su sentir, aquella exhibición constituye el Museo más notable que acerca de las antigüedades americanas se ha presentado hasta la fecha, y debe ser muy grato para nuestro patriotismo que en ella ocupen los monumentos indígenas de Guatemala el lugar prominente que les asigna su insuperable valor artístico.

Mr. Holmes visitó el Museo Nacional de esta ciudad. "Uds. podrían formar un gran Museo, nos dijo. El material existe en la interesante formación geológica, en la fauna y la flora y en los ricos campos antropológicos y arqueológicos de Guatemala. El Museo Nacional de los Estados Unidos cooperaría con gusto al trabajo de Uds."

Mejor que en el Museo, tuvo ocasión de admirar los restos arqueo-

lógicos en las llanuras al Poniente de la capital, donde existió la gran ciudad indígena descrita por Maudslayi en la Biología Centrali-Americana, y cuyos túmulos grandiosos pueden observarse al pasar por el camino que conduce al pueblo de Mixco, a pocas millas del Guarda Viejo. "Este es un hermoso campo de exploración—nos dijo Mr. Holmes—y la juventud tiene allí trabajo para muchos años. Yo lamento ser ya viejo para emprender trabajos de magnitud tan grande".

Actualmente se ocupa nuestro distinguido visitante en un estudio acerca de las artes decorativas de los antiguos americanos, de sus esculturas y dibujos. Su viaje a Guatemala le ha servido para completar el material de este trabajo mediante las observaciones recogidas en el propio terreno donde existen los monumentos de la civilización maya. "Es lástima,—agregó Mr. Holmes, en la conversación que con él tuvimos—que no se conozca este país lo suficiente en los Estados Unidos. Si sus atractivos naturales, su delicioso clima, su progreso y las facilidades que presta a los viajeros, fueran conocidos allá, muchos de mis compatriotas vendrían a pasar aquí las vacaciones del verano o a librarse del rigor del invierno, en un país privilegiado donde el invierno y el verano no son más que palabras. R.







FIG. 78.—Temples 20 and 22, Copan, showing the vast magnitude of the substructures. Courtesy of the Peabody Museum.







FIG. 79.—A colossal stela at Copan illustrating the remarkably deep and





Detail study of Stela  
F, Quirigua, showing  
the large human head  
on the south face. From  
the painting by Joseph  
Lindon Smith.

*Courtesy of Peabody Museum  
Cambridge*



Elaborately costumed  
human figure, seven feet  
in height, seated in the  
open mouth of the great  
Dragon of Quirigua.  
From the painting by  
Joseph Lindon Smith.

*Courtesy of Peabody Museum  
Cambridge*

# MASTERPIECES OF ABORIGINAL AMERICAN ART

## V.—THE GREAT DRAGON OF QUIRIGUA

### PART II

W. H. HOLMES

*The Symbolism.*—It is not questioned that the great groups of monumental remains that mark the sites of the ancient Maya cities owe their existence to religion and that they were devoted to the service of the gods. The temples were the sanctuaries of the divinities, the resorts of their mortal servitors, and storage places for paraphernalia and the offerings of the faithful. The sacred enclosures, the courts and plazas in which the great stone monoliths were set up, were the conjuring places of the priesthood where the gods were consulted and invoked—the sacred precincts where on festive occasions the people were permitted to enter and to take part in elaborate ceremonies and where they were made to realize the power and glory of the gods, thus insuring their willing subservience to the temporal powers. To the people, the stelæ, probably originally the images of rulers set up at stated intervals, as the dates indicate, were divinities to be revered and served. The zoöomorphic divinities represented by the massive altar—like monuments were doubtless in the native mind definitely individualized, vitalized beings, eternal and endowed with varied powers of extraordinary potency. When, under the inspired direction of the shamanistic master, the sculptor carved a wing, it was not of a bird he thought; when he carved the reptilian fangs, it was not of a serpent he thought; when he carved the turtle-like flippers, he thought not

of a turtle. In all cases he had in mind a being or divinity, a real entity, which, though a work of the imagination pure and simple, was to him as real as the living forms with which nature surrounded him.

The assemblage of attributes represented in the sculptured dragon were not necessarily the invention of the people or the priesthood of Quirigua, but probably grew up with the growth of myth through unnumbered generations. They were probably but dimly understood even by the officials who directed the sculpture of their images and who assumed to be the familiars of the gods. We may be quite sure that every one of the multitude of features carved with so much labor and artistic care had associated with it some element of myth. The dragon was doubtless regarded as the material embodiment of a divine being perhaps of the highest order in the native pantheon. May it then not be, as some have surmized, that this image impersonates the Earth Monster, the World God, and that from the wide-open jaws, facing the ceremonial plaza, issued the divinity of the world of man, that through the glyph-hidden jaws of the southern end peered the grotesque demon of the under world, and that the strangely compounded visage of the upper surface was the guardian of the sky? We must remain content, however, with mere surmises, until research penetrates more deeply into the mysteries of Maya



## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

mythology. Of one thing we may be assured—our imaginings, howsoever elaborated and fanciful, can be but as shadows compared with the complex imagery with which the two-headed, twelve-eyed dragon was invested by the ancient worshipers of Quirigua.

*The Functions.* — The sculptured monoliths of Quirigua were carved with a definite purpose in view, and had a particular and very important function to perform. Although the highest technical skill of the people was lavished upon them and the esthetic perfection of the result was kept constantly in view, the primary purpose was not the gratification of the craving for beauty. They had a most vital bearing on the welfare of the people—a practical function of the greatest moment. Through the idols the mysterious powers of nature, which, without doubt, they were believed to represent, were reached, and by means of an elaborate system of shamanistic conjurings and appeals, were placated, controlled, and utilized in the interests of the people.

The story of the development of the system of invocation of the gods through zoöomorphic forms furnishes one of the most interesting and important chapters in the culture history of the American race. It operated at all times as a strong force in the direction of material, intellectual, and artistic advancement, and this notwithstanding the fact that the whole divine structure was a work of the imagination pure and simple. The beginnings of the function of the works which we call idols is to be sought in the vague imaginings of primitive man when he first essayed to localize and interpret the mysterious powers of nature to which he found himself subject. As the result of his speculations he reached the generalization that all things in nature were imbued with life

and power in some degree like his own; and special things, as stones, trees, animals, the heavenly bodies, were regarded as having exceptional potency for good or evil; some were adopted by him as protective agencies, as charms and talismans—incipient divinities—while others were feared and avoided as agencies of malevolence.

In time with the growth of myth the imagination reached beyond mere natural forms conjuring up supernatural beings, largely zoöomorphic in type, having special superior attributes and powers. Reptilian forms on account of their death-dealing powers and mysterious ways and birds on account of their mastery of the air were especially revered, and in time images of these with strange variations took the place of the real creatures and were invested with attributes and powers in a superior degree. With the further growth of myth the conceptions became composites of unrelated originals, and the images were elaborated to the extent of the mechanical and artistic capabilities of the people. Carved in wood or stone and modeled in stucco or in clay, these became the centers about which sanctuaries were built and ceremonies were conducted—all designed to cultivate the favor of the divinities whose forms they represented for good to themselves and evil to their enemies. These activities, growing in importance, led to the organization of bodies of religious servitors, of a shamanistic priesthood whose function it was to care for the sanctuaries, conserve the sacredness of the idols, instruct the people in their duties, and formulate and conduct the elaborate rituals. But the activities of the priestly establishments thus developed, based primarily on the idea of appeal to the gods in the interests of the community for the commonweal,

## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY



Top view of the Dragon showing the deep set, strangely embellished eyes with additional eyes at the right and left. Described in Part I of this article

came, by a natural and inevitable extension of unquestioned power, to have other and ulterior purposes in view.

*The Fateful Trend.*—There is thus another side to the story of the functions of the idols and of the vast religious establishments of the Maya cities. Under the undisputed control of an organized body of wide influence and a religio-political system hoary with age, the people doubtless believed them-

selves working for the common good and in obedience to the bidding of deities whose reality and authority were constantly impressed upon them. They had no means of arriving at a correct knowledge of the truth that the gods of the entire pantheon were mere fictions and that the revered priesthood, although the embodiment of the highest wisdom, the promoters of learning, and doubtless also the conservators



A remarkable example of the bicephalous Reptilian Monster or Dragon found at Copan, Honduras. The mouths are seen at the right and left with the strangely elaborated upper jaws, badly mutilated, extending upward

## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

of moral standards, was at the same time a body of organized parasites, their position and authority being sustained by the cunning use of the images in stone and the complex system of festivals connected with their conjuration.

We may not be far amiss in surmising that under the ever-growing requirements of the shamanistic body in carrying forward their ambitious schemes, the energies and resources of the people were absorbed in larger and larger measure—in quarrying, hewing, transporting, building, carving, providing, serving, and worshiping, and that as the natural agencies of deterioration and decay made inroads on the splendid establishments which they had builded, they were called on to quarry and carve and build again in an ever-losing struggle against the elements and against the undetected incubus of the ambitious and selfish priestcraft. We can readily conceive that these conditions prevailed until the energies of the people were impaired and their resources exhausted, and that gradually the authority of the priesthood and the demands of the gods through them elicited no response from the impoverished people, so that disintegration and decay rapidly supervened, and the end came on apace as it must come to all structures overbuilt on sand and more especially to those builded on the treacherous sands of the imagination.

It thus appears that to account for the decay of the Mayan culture and the ruin of its wonderful cities we do not have to call primarily on the more drastic agencies of destruction—war, pestilence, changes in the level of the land, floods, and earthquakes, one or all of which, however, may have aided in precipitating the disaster. The seeds of decay were inherent in the system

which placed unlimited power in the hands of alleged representatives of the gods, as they are inherent in every organization and structure of whatsoever kind that involves the long-continued, evergrowing, and unrequited waste of the energies and resources of a people.

*Esthetic Significance.*—While the great Dragon of Quirigua may be regarded as representing the culminating stage of religious art in aboriginal America, it serves also to mark the highest level reached in esthetic refinement. The religious motive was the strong dynamic force which, more than all other agencies combined, carried culture forward through the prolonged stages of savagery and barbarism to the borderland of civilization. Due to a highly centralized religio-political form of government, the people and their resources were readily available in carrying out great undertakings, and rapid strides in the development of institutions and arts were possible. The esthetic faculty dependent largely on non-esthetic activities for its manifestations was thus afforded its greatest opportunity.

The arts of taste had their origin, as had those of religion, in the state of savagery; and with some very ancient peoples, as the Trolodytes of western Europe, decided advance was made in both graphic and plastic representation of life forms, and this quite independently, so far as evidence is available, of any religious association or influence. The Maya in the beginning may have passed through a corresponding stage of non-symbolic art but, howsoever this may be, it was not until religious symbolism gave special significance to the subject-matter of representative art, that particular advance was made toward the higher esthetic expression. With this great group, as with the American



Drawing of a portion of the western face of the Dragon showing the graceful decorative elaboration of the reptilian upper jaw and the human visage which appears to issue from the mouth.  
(After Maudslay.)



## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

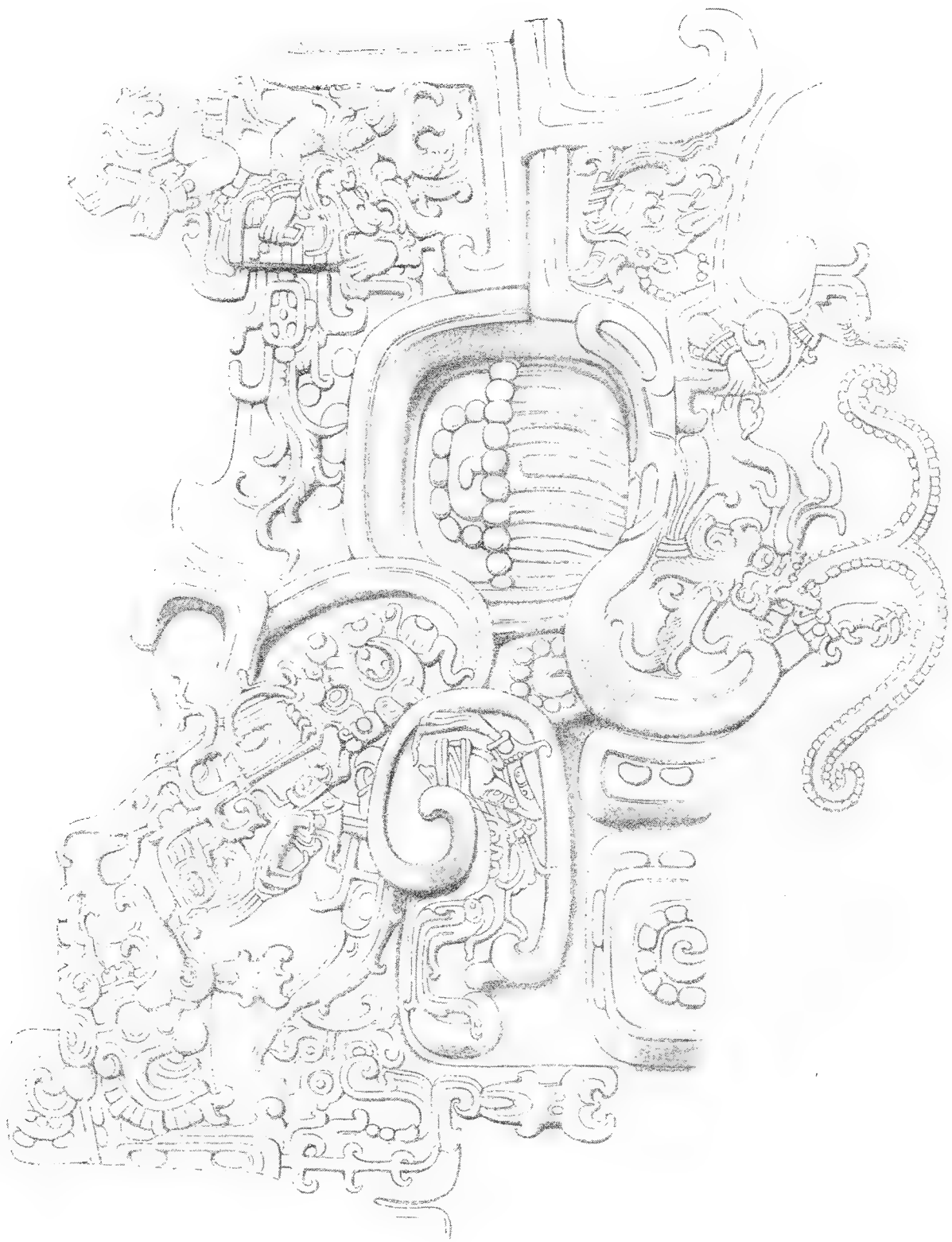
peoples generally, the esthetic in its higher manifestations grew as a vine upon the strong stem of religious symbolism. Religion furnished the conception and the energy and skill necessary to its realization; it prepared the design, supervised its application to the stone, and drove the chisel that carved it. It demanded results in form, finish, and embellishment of the highest order, for in the view of their devotees the gods appreciated the beautiful as well as the essential. We do not lose sight of the fact, however, that appreciation of the qualities regarded as pleasing to the gods had its origin in that which was pleasing to the man. Certain qualities of form, line, color, and arrangement gave pleasure to the eye; certain qualities of finish gave pleasure to the touch, while certain sounds were grateful to the ear, and this appreciation of the qualities called esthetic, was a thing of slow growth in the human mind, but of great moment in the history of culture. To the pleasure afforded by qualities of the works themselves were added the incentive of religious fervor, the ambition to excel and the fascination of creating.

The importance of the esthetic element in Maya art can hardly be overestimated. It is doubtful if any people at a corresponding stage of cultural evolution was more highly gifted with artistic genius and appreciation and gave more attention to its application to all forms of art than the Mayan race. Every plastic form and every line of the Dragon bear testimony to this fact. It was not religion that stipulated that no straight line and no right angle should appear in the image of the Dragon; it was not religious restriction that provided that no curve should be the arc of a circle, that every curve should be subtle, and that all outlines of glyphs and cartouches should take the round-

ish, calculiform character. Every feature of design had complete esthetic supervision and plastic freehand methods prevailed at all times over the mechanical. In the creation of this monument the great motor force was religion, but the ever-watchful esthetic impulse joined hands with that force in making it a masterpiece of art.

Dependence of art on religion is amply shown in what has been said, but the fact may be further illustrated. If in the course of the progressive decadence of a primitive culture the religious impulse should lose its hold on the people, it appears that although the artistic sense might survive in large measure, no block would be hewn from the quarry, no great stone would be carried to sacred precinct, no glyphic inscription or mythic conception would be applied to the stone, and no hand would be available to undertake the task of esthetic realization.

It is observed that the ancient Maya sculptor abhorred blank spaces in his designs and also that in cases there is an overcrowding of subject-matter, but no people has ever filled in waste spaces more effectively than the sculptors of Quirigua. The space-filling figures are not, however, mere meaningless embellishments, but are doubtless generally significant, having reason to be in the particular places where they are introduced. In this particular masterpiece the introduced elements embody animal, human and grotesque figures with symbols and embellishments all in agreeable accord with the composition proper. A somewhat definite idea of the general character of the design and the remarkable elaboration and beauty of the work can be gained by a study of the photographs and drawings herewith presented and equally those included in Part I of this paper.



Drawing of a portion of the relief sculpture of the eastern face of the Dragon showing one of the lateral eyes and the remarkable embellishments surrounding it. (After Maudslay.)

## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

*Technic Aspect.*—The technic history of the great stone begins with its removal from the quarry and transportation to the present spot. How this herculean task was performed must remain a matter of conjecture. With a people unacquainted with the highly developed appliances of civilization, the task would seem beyond the possibility of accomplishment. It is quite impossible to say whether the removal was by land or by water. If by land, a road had to be constructed over ground now rough, now yielding and unstable, and a great force of men with rollers and ropes would be required. If by water, a broad and deep canal had to be dug, and a raft of large proportions constructed and launched to sustain the immense weight. Unless decided evidence of the use of the latter method appears, the former must be accepted as the one probably employed.

The designing and carving of the monument, the methods and means, are matters of great scientific interest on which we have but meager light. It was not a task within the reach of an uncultured people. The complicated conception had to be clearly in mind, the design had to be worked out in minute detail, and the application of the drawings to the irregular rounded surface of the stone was a matter of no little difficulty. As a preliminary step, the shape of the stone had to be modified to suit the purpose, the surface smoothed before the outlines could be applied in pigment, and the many features adjusted to their several places preparatory to the beginning of the sculptor's work.

The execution of the work is a deep mystery and its successful completion a great marvel. A lump of coarse sandstone, almost a quartzite—according to Maudslay “a breccia composed of feld-

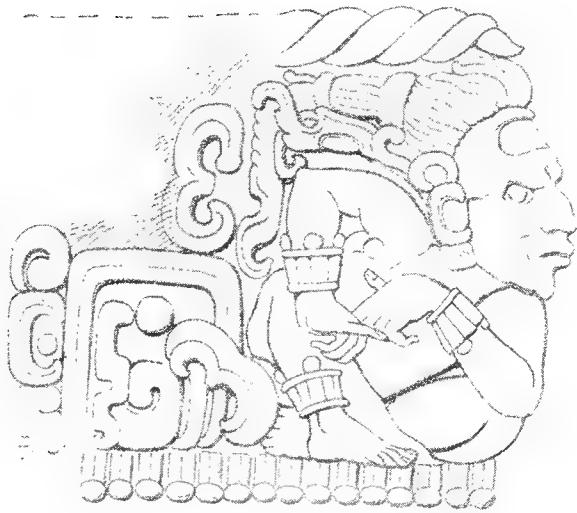
spar, mica, and quartz, very absorbent, and weighing about 130 pounds to the cubic foot”—had to be attacked with tools the nature of which remains today a matter of conjecture. It is generally believed that these people were without hard metal tools, and although stone tools were certainly equal to the task, slight traces of such tools applicable to the purpose have been found. We thus pause before a second mystery, for had stone tools been used in the arduous and prolonged task of crumbling with pick and hammer and smoothing by abraders, these would still exist and ought to be found at least occasionally in the work of clearing and excavation, for it seems highly probable that the carving of the various monuments was carried on, not only on the spot where they now stand, but after final placement upon their foundations. If bronze were used, it may have disappeared by decay. However, there are no traces of the use of this metal in any form and no documentary testimony supporting the hypothesis of its use by the Mayan peoples.

A striking feature of the sculptural work of Quirigua, well illustrated in the example here presented, is the masterly workmanship. The design is adjusted perfectly to the shape of the stone, and there is no suggestion of incompetence on the part of the sculptor and no indication of the lack of effectiveness on the part of the implements used. The forms, shallow or deep, simple or complex, are all carved with equal directness and vigor. The chisel may not have accomplished all that the conception required, for ideals may rise entirely above the capacity of material embodiment, but there is no suggestion of hesitation or inefficiency in the completed work.

*Culture Status.*—The date inscribed in hieroglyphs on this monument occurs



## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

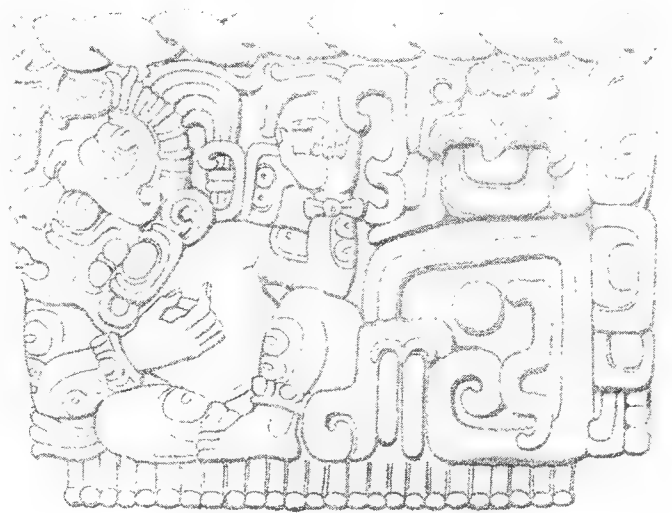


A demon space-filler, probably a highly elaborated glyph

on the left shoulder of the southern front, and, as read by Morley, corresponds with the year 525 of the Christian era. Certain groups of the Maya race, including the people of Quirigua, had at that time made such advance in culture as to justify the claim that they had attained the state known as civilization. Glyphic writing was well advanced, and students are pretty well agreed that a phonetic method of record, the achievement of which best marks the close of the barbarian and the beginning of the civilized state, was an accomplished fact—not the perfected symbols for elementary sounds, perhaps, but symbols rather for words and syllables. In many of the arts the Maya had made remarkable progress—in architecture, sculpture, the cutting of gems, pottery, the textile art, and metallurgy, they could compare favorably with the several countries of central and western Europe at corresponding periods down to the year 525 A.D.

*The Future.*—The great stone structures of Quirigua crumbled beneath the attacks of destructive climatic agencies, aided possibly by earthquakes and other natural forces, and were deserted by an impoverished and disheartened

people; and it was not long before the shattered walls were deeply buried beneath the débris of the superstructures and covered by the quick-growing tropical vegetation. The monolithic sculptures scattered about the courts and plazas remained entirely hidden from view by the thick veil that nature had spread over them. Today all are brought to light again and stand exposed in the open, the delight of students and the marvel of the visiting world. In this condition they are unfortunately subject to the attacks of wind and rain, the wear by repeated cleaning, and injury by vandal hands. Nature, after disaster had fallen on the city, spread over the ruins a mantle of protection, but today the explorer has exposed them to further ruin. No wall, howsoever strong, will stand exposure in the open in this climate for a single generation. The restored walls of the principal building of Quirigua, from four to six feet in thickness and not exceeding twelve feet in height, laid up in 1910 with Portland cement, are today in a state of ruin as complete as the original walls were when first brought to light by the School of American Archaeology. In this state they



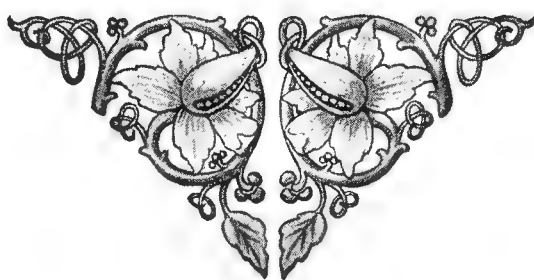
A demon space-filler, probably a highly elaborated glyph

## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

are ready to welcome, as did the original ruins a thousand or more years ago, the quick-growing veil of vegetation.

The question of the future of these monuments thus becomes a matter of interest to the whole civilized world. So precious are they to history and science, and so valuable as a material asset to the people of Guatemala, that steps will certainly be taken to shelter them from the dangers with which they are beset. Is it better, in case of failure to take this step, considering impending obliteration, that they should have remained forever entombed in the forest? Certainly not, for the stage of civilization has now arrived in which the historical value of such monuments is appreciated, and their story, so far as archaeological science can reveal it, will soon be written into the literature of the world. This record must be so full and lasting that should the works themselves entirely disappear, the world shall still have, and for all time,

the full advantage of the story. Future generations will, however, hardly excuse the present should no adequate steps be directed toward the preservation of what remains of these masterpieces of ancient American art. Should the extraordinary upper surface of the dragon, shown in an accompanying illustration, continue exposed as now to the elements and to the wear that will come, what must we anticipate will be its appearance after the lapse of a thousand years? The strongly relieved features will be leveled with the general surface and the deep-set eyes lifted to heaven will, from the tears that fill them with every storm, be blind depressions in the roughly pitted surface of a great meaningless boulder of sandstone. As soon as the work of exploration and record is completed, the work of preservation, of covering-in, should be taken up as a national obligation of the republic in whose custody these monuments must remain.





East Building of Oak-tree House, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado

*(From the William H. Holmes Anniversary Volume)*

*Evening Star*      *Apr. 13, 1916*

## BACK FROM EXPLORING ANCIENT MAYAS CITIES

**Prof. W. H. Holmes Tells of Vast  
Temples in Tropical Jungles of  
Central America.**

Prof. W. H. Holmes, head curator of the National Museum, has just returned from an exploring trip into Yucatan and Guatemala. During this expedition, in which he was accompanied by S. G. Morley of the Carnegie Institute, he visited Copan in Honduras and Quirigua in Guatemala, both dead cities of great interest.

The object of this journey was to study the remnants of this prehistoric civilization, which exist now in ruins in this part of America, a country once inhabited and highly cultivated hundreds of years before the Christian era began.

The ancient inhabitants were called Mayas, and their descendants today live in the same lands—in Yucatan, Honduras and Guatemala—owning the same name, but having entirely forgotten the olden glory of their race and the ancient learning which formed the hieroglyphics or designed the lofty temples whose ruins today tower to the summer skies.

### **Many Structures Erected to Gods.**

Probably half a million people now speak the Maya language, says Prof. Holmes, who spent days traveling on horseback through the tropical forests to visit the dead cities. These people were in a state of civilization far surpassing the other American tribes hundreds of years before Columbus set foot in the new world. But their culture was entirely a religious one and the whole trend of the people's life was to erect structures to the gods.

Now about in this land, where the present-day Mayas live in peasantlike simplicity, great cities exist in silence, vast temples rise in stony grandeur, overgrown by tropical jungle. Huge stones, carved in quaint characters, rise from the sands or weeds, and so far they have baffled the efforts of the scientists to read them.

Mr. Morley intends to remain some time in that country.

*Evening Star*      *March 5, 1916*

## OFF TO SOUTH AMERICA TO EXPLORE OLD CITIES

**Prof. William H. Holmes of the Na-  
tional Museum to Study  
Mayan Ruins.**

Prof. William H. Holmes, head curator of the department of anthropology, United States National Museum, has left on an exploration trip in Central America, where he expects to remain about a month, visiting several of the ancient Mayan cities, whose ruins date back to pre-Columbian times.

Besides studying the ancient art and architecture left by this race of people who evidently were the progenitors of America, he will investigate any other material or remains relating to the people themselves, their customs, religion, domestic life and their complicated and baffling written records.

Using the city of Porto Barrios, on the coast of Guatemala, on the Gulf of Honduras, as a base, he will make several side trips to some of the ancient cities such as Quirigua, Copan, Antigua, and Guatemala City. At Porto Barrios Mr. Holmes expects to join Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, a linguist of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, who is conducting extensive researches in Central America.

*Should records show*  
*the way*



# MAYAN ANTIQUITIES

The earliest date yet discovered is that inscribed on a small jade figurine found some years ago in the state of Veracruz, Mex. Translated into our own symbols it reads 100 years before Christ. A point of particular interest in this inscription is that it establishes the important fact that 2100 years ago the native peoples of the of culture advancement which is signaled by the invention of writing, the particular step which best marks the transition from barbarism to civilization—a very high stage, indeed for a people still within the confines of the stone age.

Researches in this fascinating field are now being carried forward with characteristic enthusiasm by the expedition sent out by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, at the head of which is the indefatigable student of the ancient writings, Sylvanus G. Morley. The party is now believed to be threading its way through the jungles of the Peten district of northern Guatemala or meandering the course of the mysterious Rio Usumacinta which flows northwestward from Guatemala through Yucatan, Chiapas and Tobasco into the Gulf of Mexico. City after city and site after site are being sought out and given such attention as the heroic band of explorers can in a hasty reconnaissance give them, the search being devoted in large part to the discovery of inscriptions embodying additional dates.

The work began early in the present year in northern Guatemala, and in February and March was carried into Central Guatemala to Antigua, the ancient Spanish capital of Central America, to the prehistoric city, the ruins of which lie in the suburbs of the present capital of Guatemala, to Quirigua, hidden among the remains of a tropical forest and the encroaching banana orchards of the valley of the Motagua, and to Copan, the marvelous ruined city of western Honduras. Thence the work was carried to the mysterious Tulum on the eastern coast of Yucatan, a region rarely vis-

ited by white men on account of the hostile attitude of the never fully subdued aborigines.

The description of the vast remains of these sites, architectural and sculptural, is a task too great to be undertaken lightly. Each city as exposed today comprises a great group of platforms and pyramids supporting the ruins of massive temples, the sanctuaries of the gods and the retreat no doubt of the powerful priesthood, the arbiters of the lives and fate of the people. Enclosed within the platforms pyramids and terraces are extensive plazas or courts within which are found standing or overthrown many great monolithic monuments carved to represent heroes and deities, covered with glyphic inscriptions and loaded with intricate symbolic embellishments. Associated with these monuments are altars upon which it is surmised offerings were made to the deities with whose images they are associated. These altars, often of great size, are elaborately sculptured to represent human and beast forms and many imaginary conceptions surpassing in complexity of parts, vigor and grace of execution any corresponding works in the old world, ancient or modern. These are the works of a strange and gifted people struggling with all their strength to enlist the favor and protection of the deities that their imagination had conjured up. The ruins today are a strange medley of the efforts of primitive savagery, of the great undertakings of an ambitious barbarism, and many hints of the dawn of civilization.

The extent of the cities that supported these vast establishments can only be guessed. That the population was large may, however, be safely surmised. That they were drawn upon to the point of exhaustion may be assumed also, and that the overbuilding, the waste of resources and energy upon vast undertakings that yielded no benefits to the people as a whole may safely be assumed as the cause of decay, abandonment and utter ruin.



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April 10, 1916.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SALVADOR
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES
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	VENEZUELA

My dear Professor Holmes:

Upon my return from absence I find your valued letter of  
March 30, and I am mighty glad to learn of your  
safe return to the United States. You certainly  
must have had an interesting time and I am glad  
to know that my letters were of some assistance  
to you.

Mr. Adams tells me that he has seen you. Although  
I have not yet had that pleasure, I hope we will  
get together in the near future.

Yours very cordially,

Prof. William H. Holmes,  
U. S. National Museum,  
Washington, D. C.  
/G





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May 9, 1916.  
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Professor Wm. H. Holmes, Head Curator of Anthropology, returned recently from Central America, where he visited several of the ancient Maya cities, with Mr. Sylvanus G. Morley of the Carnegie Institution.

Mr. Holmes has been authorized to investigate the archeological excavations and finds reported to have been made in the vicinity of Trenton, New Jersey, especially those made under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History of New York City.

*See subsequent reports*

May 9, 1916



Chautauqua, N. Y.

July 17, 1916.

My dear Mr. Holmes:

Your kind note found me just leaving for the Art and Archaeology week at Chautauqua and now that my lectures are finished I hasten to thank you.

I appreciate very much your cordial letter and I am now about to delve into Mr. Morley's valuable book which followed me here. Many thanks also for the volume and all the other references you have so kindly sent me.

It seems a long time indeed since we used to meet frequently in the old Chicago days. Mrs. Breasted, if she were here, would join me in kindest regards to you and Mrs. Holmes.

On my return home I hope to send something to "Art and Archaeology"

Always very faithfully

Yours

/s/ JAMES H. BREASTED



## POTTERY OF GUATEMALA

The Guatemalan collection includes large fragments of very handsome symmetrical vases with the usual poly-chrome decoration. The general surface is orange, the decorations in red and black. The figures include narrow bands of glyphic devices and broader bands of elaborate figures of divinities. These represent the highest grade of Guatemalan ceramic art. In this collection also probably from Honduras as well as from Guatemala are numerous human figures and especially heads in usual styles. The entire figures are flattish somewhat resembling the Toltec type but the forms are extremely varied and fanciful. Some of the faces are extremely well modeled. Pottery stamps also occur and small cups resemble somewhat those of San Juan, Teotihuacan, only one of these however having two compartments.



## EXAMPLES OF PSEUDO ANTIQUITIES I.

### GUATEMALAN POTTERY.

It is well that museum curators and collectors of antiquities generally should have their attention called frequently and emphatically to the fact that nearly all classes of antiquities and objects of art which have any considerable artistic value or scientific interest are liable to be copied or imitated and placed on sale as bona fide works of past times. The tourist, if he could be reached, should also be warned of the dangers since he is usually an easy victim of the fraudulent practices. Generally he has little knowledge of the characteristics of the original works and less of the prevalence of imitations and fraudulent productions. As bric-a-brac the copies of real antiquities and even the curious inventions





passed as such, have considerable interest and serve the purpose of mantel embellishment in the home. Not unfrequently, however, these curios, regarded by the owners as of particular interest and value, present them possibly along with genuine and valuable articles to the museums and in this way they acquire for a time at least the status of genuine works and occasionally creep into scientific literature as such. The extent of this work is very great and no country in which valuable works occur escapes the fraudulent practices. In America the latest and most virulent example of this is reported from Guatemala. A score of collectors, among whom are some who should know better have specimens in their possession. Many of the objects are skilfully made



and in cases imitate closely by casting or modeling the genuine works of the ancients, but more are mere inventions in which the imagination of the artist has been given full play, increasing the variety but departing so far from the characteristics of the originals as to be readily detected by those having intimate knowledge of the native art. Some of the Guatemalan specimens are tile tablets of rectangular or varied outline in brownish baked clay, on one face of which are modeled figures, devices, and imitationshieroglyphs of wide range. The more ambitious vases in which the forms of men and various imaginary creatures appear, are loaded with strange ornaments embodying concepts borrowed indiscriminately from many sources.



A striking example of these works, reproduced in the studio of an Italian sculptor in Guatemala City, is illustrated on the opposite page.

It is understood that Guatemala has recently become aware of the great value as a national asset of its many antiquities and has passed laws forbidding their exportation. This is a step in the right direction and curiously enough has one feature at least of benefit to the outside world. The modern imitations are so cleverly executed that the customs officers at the ports of the country, having no expert knowledge of the antiquities, are not able to distinguish the genuine from the spurious and all alike are held as precious heirlooms of the nation, and the storage of conserved antiquities is doubtless growing at a rapid rate and many enthusiastic tourist collectors are mourning the loss of their gems.



75  
2-16-17  
AN EARTHEN VESSEL FROM SALVADOR  
62-65, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

The remarkable earthenware vessel presented in the accompanying figure was brought as a gift to the National Museum by Señor Emilio Mosonyi, who obtained it from a native in Salvador, Central America. It is exceptionally attractive in appearance, taking as a work of art a high place among ceramic masterpieces of the region represented. Notwithstanding this and the additional fact that it presents every appearance of antiquity, its authenticity is questioned by Prof. Marshall H. Saville, who has an intimate acquaintance with the fictile work of the ancient Mayas as well as with their imitators of the present period. He avers that certain potters known to him have acquired marvelous skill in imitating the ancient wares and that they are today disposing of the product as occasion arises to unsuspecting collectors of antiquities. He fears that this specimen may be the work of these imposters.

Although I am not ready to accept Professor Saville's





view as final, I do not seek to have the matter decided in haste, and as a measure of safety refrain from discussing the specimen as the work of the Ancient Mayas, as was my first intention. It is presented here in order that it may receive such consideration as it deserves, either as a noteworthy example of ancient skill, or as a product of the present day intended to deceive. If the work of the masters of olden times is now being imitated with such consummate skill, it is most important that the fact should be known to collectors of this class of Central American handiwork.

If indeed this specimen is a fraud, it takes a high place as such. We observe that it is not only so skillfully done as to rival the ancient work in design and execution, but that it must be regarded as a marvelous example of cunning deception, for it has been broken into a number of pieces and put together again and with such consummate skill that the fractures are not readily detected.



Professor Saville was inclined to consider the tubular body of the vessel genuine, suggesting that the elaborate band of decoration had possibly been added by the modern potter, but there appear certain objections to this view- 1. That the re-firing of the body in order to bake the applied clay would most certainly crumble and destroy the ancient body; 2. That the breakage into fragments described above is of a character such as would result from a fall or other form of violence rather than from heat, and that the fractures involve the body and the ornament alike; 3. That under the microscope the junction of the relief work with the tubular body is perfect where not affected by the breakage, and that under the microscope the surface, texture, color and appearance of wear and age are identical in all parts.

<sup>h</sup>  
Wether genuine or not, the presentation of the specimen here will suggest the need of great caution on the part of students and collectors, and there is little doubt



that a careful comparison of this piece with such others as are known to be of modern make, examples of which may have been collected by Professor Saville, will eventually settle the question of its status. A brief description of the specimen may be of interest.

It is tubular in shape, twelve inches in height, brownish in color and uniformly polished. It is embellished with a broad encircling band of ornament of unusual complexity, which comprises four rows of human heads modeled in bold relief and three lines of hieroglyphs. The human heads are forty-eight in number and are inclosed in sunken panels formed by interlooping and interwoven filaments, the arrangement as a whole giving a somewhat textile suggestion to the embellished band. The heads are closely alike as if formed by pressing the plastic clay into a common mold, the eyes and mouths having been afterward emphasized with a pointed modeling tool. The heads are crowned in each case with a short scroll-



like fillet of clay coiled upward in front which appears to connect with the plume fillets of the framework. The floors of the panels against which the heads are placed have been blackened and checkered with incised lines.

The three lines of glyphs are skillfully introduced, being inclosed in shallow panels formed by the interlooped strands. The panel surfaces have been blackened and the glyphs incised on these with a sharp point. The lines of glyphs connect around the body of the vase and are inclosed in the border filament loopings at the upper and lower margins, the third, in the middle, being inclosed in squarish fillet frames, and these again by two strands which rise above and part around the glyph frames joining again below. It is not assumed that these glyphs, even if of the ancient time are necessarily significant for it is stated by Dr. Spinden that

"The hieroglyphs which so frequently occur on vessels





from Salvador are probably no more than meaningless decorations but the same may be said of many of those on vases from the heart of the Maya area. Learning was doubtless in the hands of the priests and upper classes and potters had to content themselves with outward forms. Sometimes a single face glyph, with or without dot numerals, is repeated over and over again round the rim of a bowl. At best such a glyph could only stand for a name or a day."

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Spinden, Herbert J. American Anthropologist, (N.S.) Vol. 17  
No. 3. p. 44<sup>6</sup>6.

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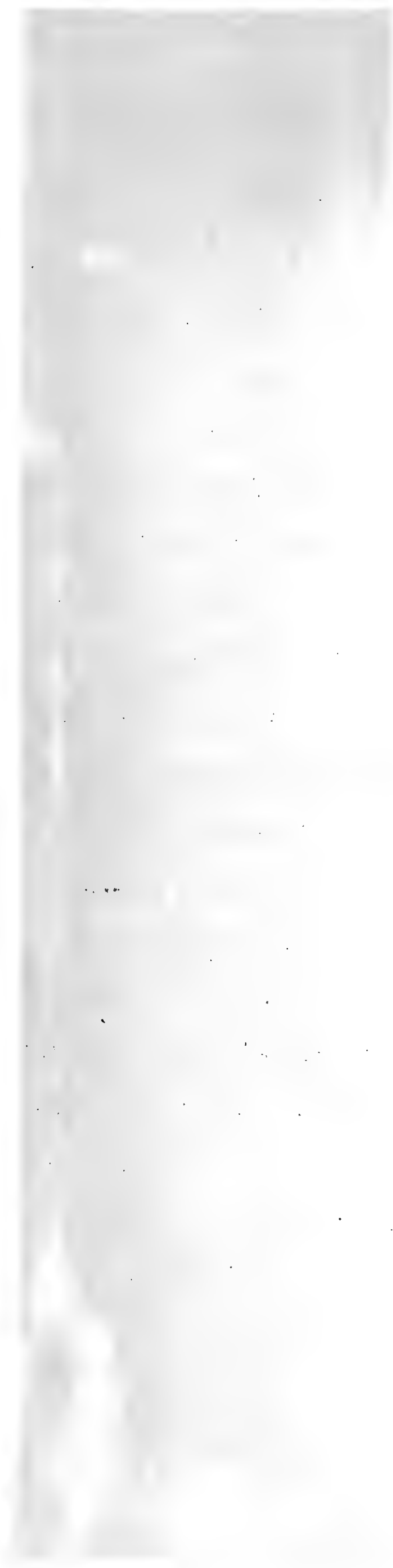


*near Ataca, Salvador.*

*Elaborately Embellished Earthen Vase*



This cylindrical vase, with the band of ornament in relief, which includes three lines of engraved glyphs, was brought me by Sr. Emilio Mosonyi, August 16, 1920. He tells me that he obtained it from Juan Ibañez, of Ataco, Salvador, near which place it is said to have been found. Mosonyi had shown the vase to Dr. Saville in New York and afterwards brought it to Washington and presented it to me for the National Museum. Dr. Saville had let it pass, feeling that it might be, in part at least, the work of one of the very skilled potters of that country. He stated at the time of his visit to me that if genuine it ought to be worth \$500.00, but that Mosonyi paid \$50.00 for it. His thought was that the plain cylindrical part is genuine, but that the ornament may have been afterwards added. This, however, is manifestly a wrong view, since the vessel has been broken into many pieces and very skillfully put together, the crackings extending alike over the cylindrical body and the applied ornament. There is, therefore, no possible question that the vessel is not an original ancient burial piece.



## DATA SOUGHT OF OLD CULTURE OF MIDDLE AMERICA

### Party of Explorers From Carnegie Institution in Washington Is Seeking Inscriptions to Give Light on Ancient Civilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Solution of some of the fascinating riddles of the civilization which existed on the American continent before the coming of Columbus is the aim of an expedition sent out by the Carnegie Institution of Washington to Guatemala and Yucatan to find and study the remarkable ruins found there of cities of the Mayas, the people who inhabited them. From this expedition, Prof. W. H. Holmes, curator of the National Museum and a leading writer on subjects dealing with this early civilization, has recently returned. He has prepared, especially for The Christian Science Monitor, the following sketch of the work of the expedition and of the field of research into which it goes:

The riddle of the sphinx is still in a measure unsolved, although the greatest scholars of the time have expended their genius upon the problem. The secrets of the past, as embodied in the cultural remains of the old world, have been studied with the utmost care and have yielded in some degree to the never-ceasing attacks of the archæologist and the historian. The hieroglyphic inscriptions that for a long period of years remained enshrouded in the deepest mystery and even within the recent past were regarded as impossible of decipherment, have yielded up their key and the Egyptian book is now open for all to read. A flood of light has thus been thrown upon the monumental remains of all classes, and the history of ancient Egypt takes its place as an integral part of the history not only of the occupation of the great valley of the Nile, but of the activities of men elsewhere in the world.

America has its parallel problems which are now in process of solution. The ancient centers of culture of middle America are represented by many ancient cities rich in sculptural and architectural remains and in great numbers of inscriptions carved in stone and written into books. These have held their secrets with exceptional tenacity, but our scholars are working away on the meager clues

with the same indomitable energy and dogged determination that characterized the achievements of Young, Champolion, Maspero and Rouge in the Egyptian field, and such is the overpowering fascination of the long ago to the human mind that success in a large way may be considered certain, and should the scholars of the present period fail in attaining the desired end, they will be followed by others and still others from generation to generation until the spell is broken and the world is made acquainted with what the ancient races of the American continent did and thought and what they had to say to their kind.

The problems of chronology are among the most important that present themselves for solution to the historian of man in America. The historic period, the period of written history as commonly conceived, begins with the Columbian discovery, although away back in the year 1000 there occurs an isolated page of written history, the story of the Norsemen, which, however, is not fraught with particular interest to students of the aborigines. The long period antedating the arrival of Columbus is illumined by traditions which carry our knowledge of native affairs back a little way only. The fossil remains of man and the crumbling remains of his handiwork are less illuminating, but by their study the paleontologist and the archæologist are little by little unveiling the ancient past.

The written history of America is not confined, however, exclusively to old world chronicles, for it is gradually dawning upon us that the early Americans were a literary people and cultivated history and poetry as well as various other branches of culture with much assiduity. Our students are making haste to interpret the many glyphic texts which they find sculptured on monuments and inscribed in the few books which have been recovered from the wreck of one of the world's most interesting cultures. It is found that these writings are not merely pictographic in character and thus intelligible to students of a strange race as pictures only, and quite beyond the limits of other interpretation, but are phonetic in part and students are encouraged to believe that traces of an alphabet may yet be found. There is another phase of these records which offers no little promise to the patient delver into the hidden places of history. The old texts are found to be largely calendaric and the glyphic symbols for days, months, and cycles are being determined and the dates of many of the cities are already known, the skeleton of aboriginal history being carried thus back thousands of years.

Cities of the southern Maya area in Guatemala and Honduras had their greatest development between 200 and 500 years A. D., while the more northern centers yield dates reaching down to within a few hundred years of the coming of Columbus.





## GUATEMALA CITY.

### Data for the Tourist..

The first capital of the district subsequently known as Kingdom of Guatemala was established by Pedro de Alvarado, in the Indian town of Iximiche, July 25, 1524, the day of the patron saint of the conquistadores, and for that reason it was named "Santiago de los Caballeros de Guatemala." (St. James of the Gentlemen of Guatemala.) But a new Capital was formally founded on November 22, 1527, by Jorge de Alvarado, temporarily in charge of the government, while Pedro was in Spain, to which the same name was given as to the original settlement - Santiago de Guatemala. The city thus formally founded was located in the valley of Almalonga. But fourteen years later this city was overwhelmed by a flood of water rushing down the slopes of Volcan de Agua, at whose feet it nestled. The site is occupied by an Indian village, under the name of Ciudad Vieja, and contains the ruins of the palace of Dona Beatriz de la Cueva, the widow of Alvarado. In 1541 the ruined city was abandoned and a site selected about two miles distant, where Antigua now stands. Here for two hundred and thirty years the indomitable Spaniards labored incessantly in the building of a fine city,



which ranked next to Mexico City among the capitals of Spanish America. Their buildings were from time to time shattered by earthquakes, but were immediately reconstructed, until on July 29, 1773, one more violent than usual occasioned greater disaster; and then it was decided by the civil authorities to remove the capital to its present site, twenty-seven miles away from the overthrow. To this point the civil and military authorities came the same year, but had difficulty in prevailing on the ecclesiastical authorities and people to quit the old home, hallowed by two centuries of struggle and achievement. But in 1776, when the United States of America was in the throes of its movement for independence, the present city of Guatemala was formally inaugurated. There was already a small village here known as La Ermita, so named after the Carmelite Hermitage erected in 1620, and still standing solid as a rock on the Cerro del Carmen, where for nearly three hundred years it has defied time and earthquakes. The original roof of wood and tiles was replaced in 1720 by the present one. Several sites for the new capital had been considered by the authorities, but the determining factor in the selection of La Ermita was the fact that the Hermitage on the Cerro del Carmen had

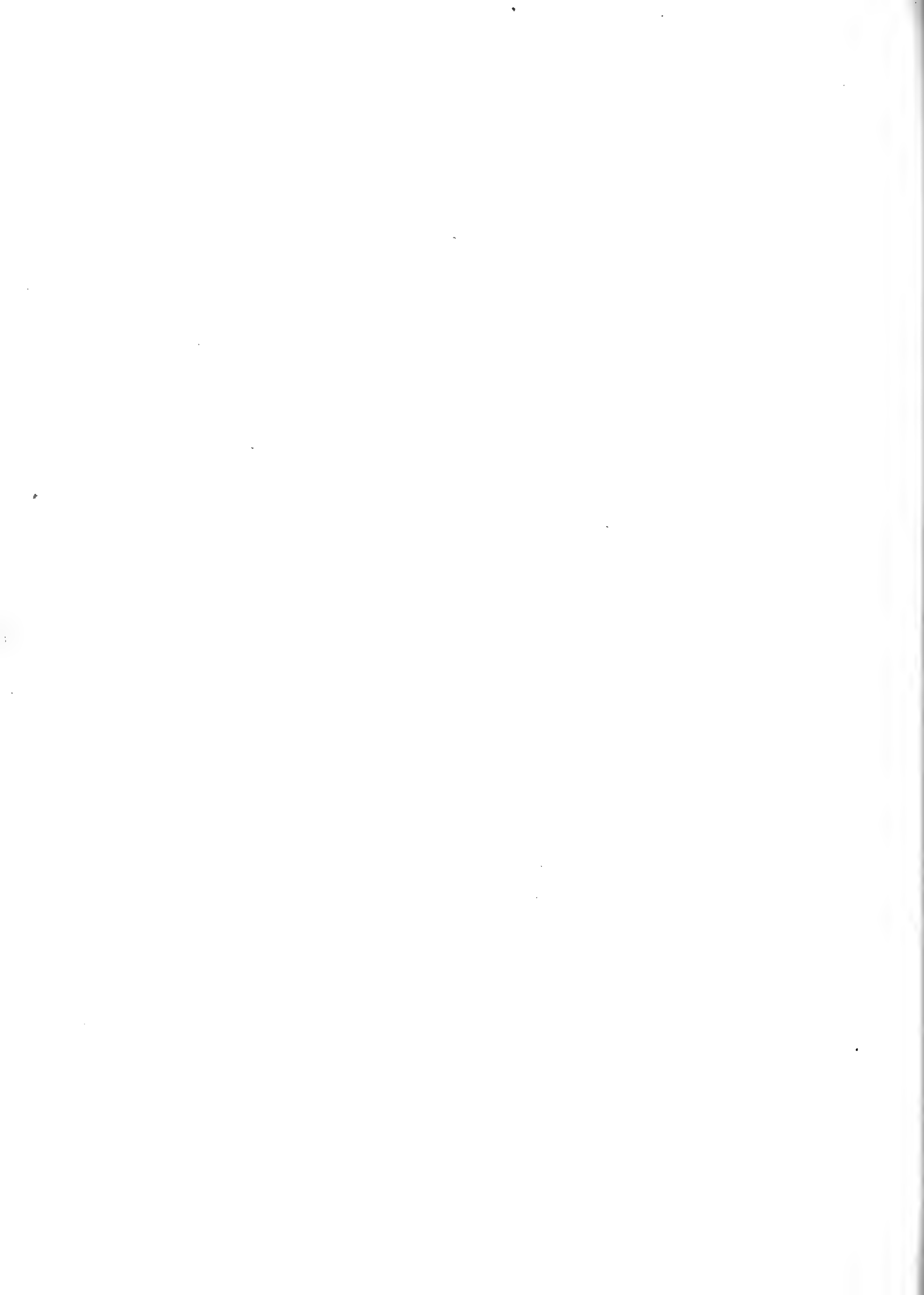


never been harmed by earthquakes during a period of one hundred and fifty years, while Antigua had suffered so frequently from that cause.<sup>1/</sup>

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1/ The Little Companion, Useful information for the Tourist and traveller in Guatemala, pp. 1-7.  
Published by James Mc.Scott, Sigüere Mnos,  
Guatemala City.

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*A remarkable mug, ever last,  
seems to show foreign influence.*





*see article reproduction in Vol XV  
about 13 way in book*

## A GUATEMALAN MYSTERY.

On the preceding page is shown in two views an earthen vessel of unique design found in a small, dark chamber in a ruined building of the ancient city of Quirigua, Guatemala, during the excavation of the site in 1912. It is the property of the St. Louis Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, the exploration having been conducted by the School of American Archaeology of the Institute under the joint auspices of the St. Louis Society and the American Fruit Company, the ancient Quirigua being situated on the property of that company.

This vessel is seven inches in height and has, encircling the rim, a constricted band apparently intended for the accommodation of a cover. The fluted body swells below into a bulbous base which is slightly concave beneath. The paste is moderately soft, light gray in color, and the surface is finished with a slip or wash of light salmon hue carefully rubbed down with a polishing implement.

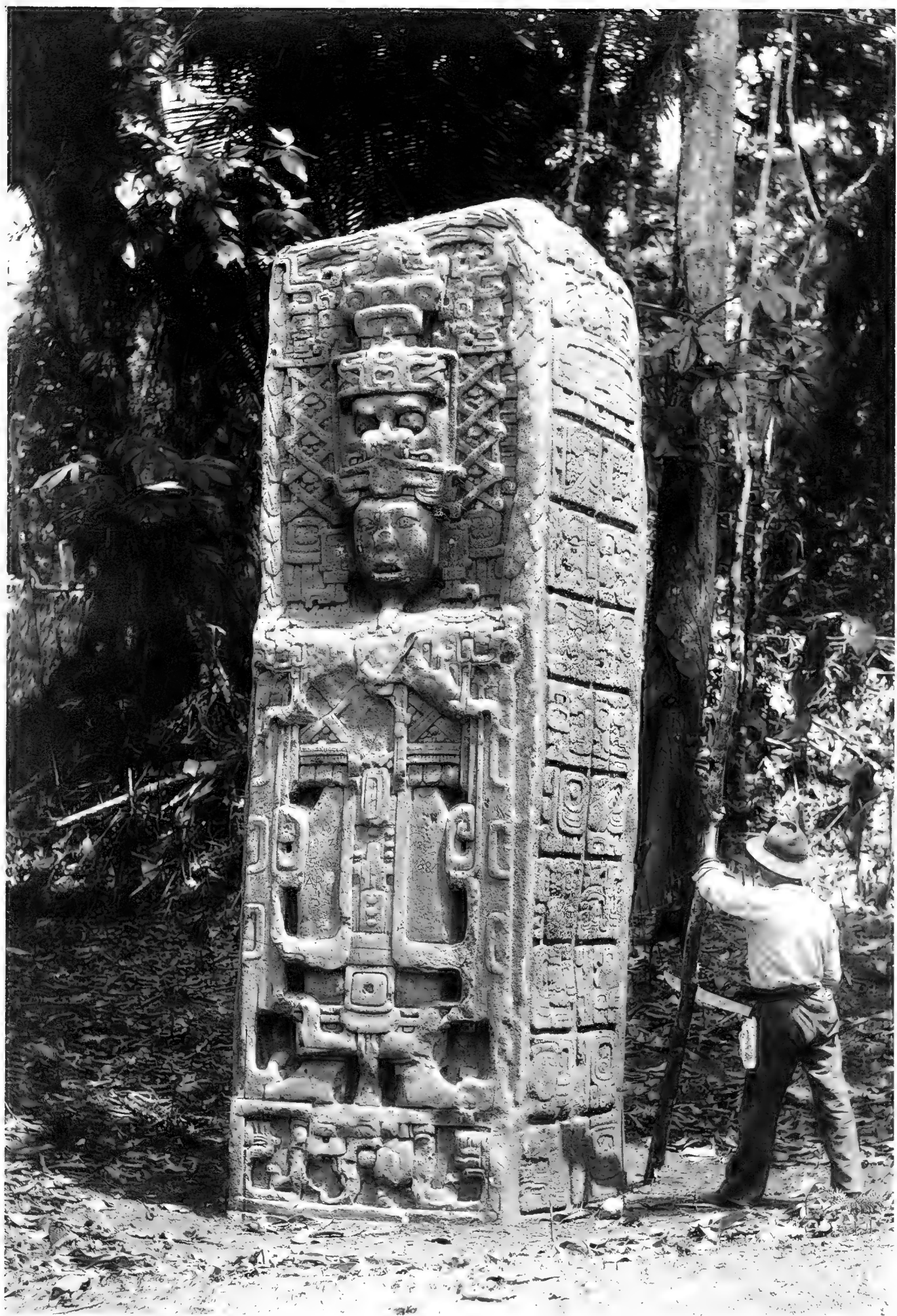
The unique feature of the specimen is the human face set as a mask against the front of the vessel. The whiskered features are boldly modeled and are decidedly un-Indian in Type, reminding one forcibly of physiognomies appearing frequently among Mediterranean people and met with also among the peoples and in the art of the Orient.

It is difficult to understand how an aboriginal American potter should have conceived and carried out such a work, omitting from it every trace and suggestion of the racial characters, known to him, and executing in clay, a practically true type of an antipodean race.

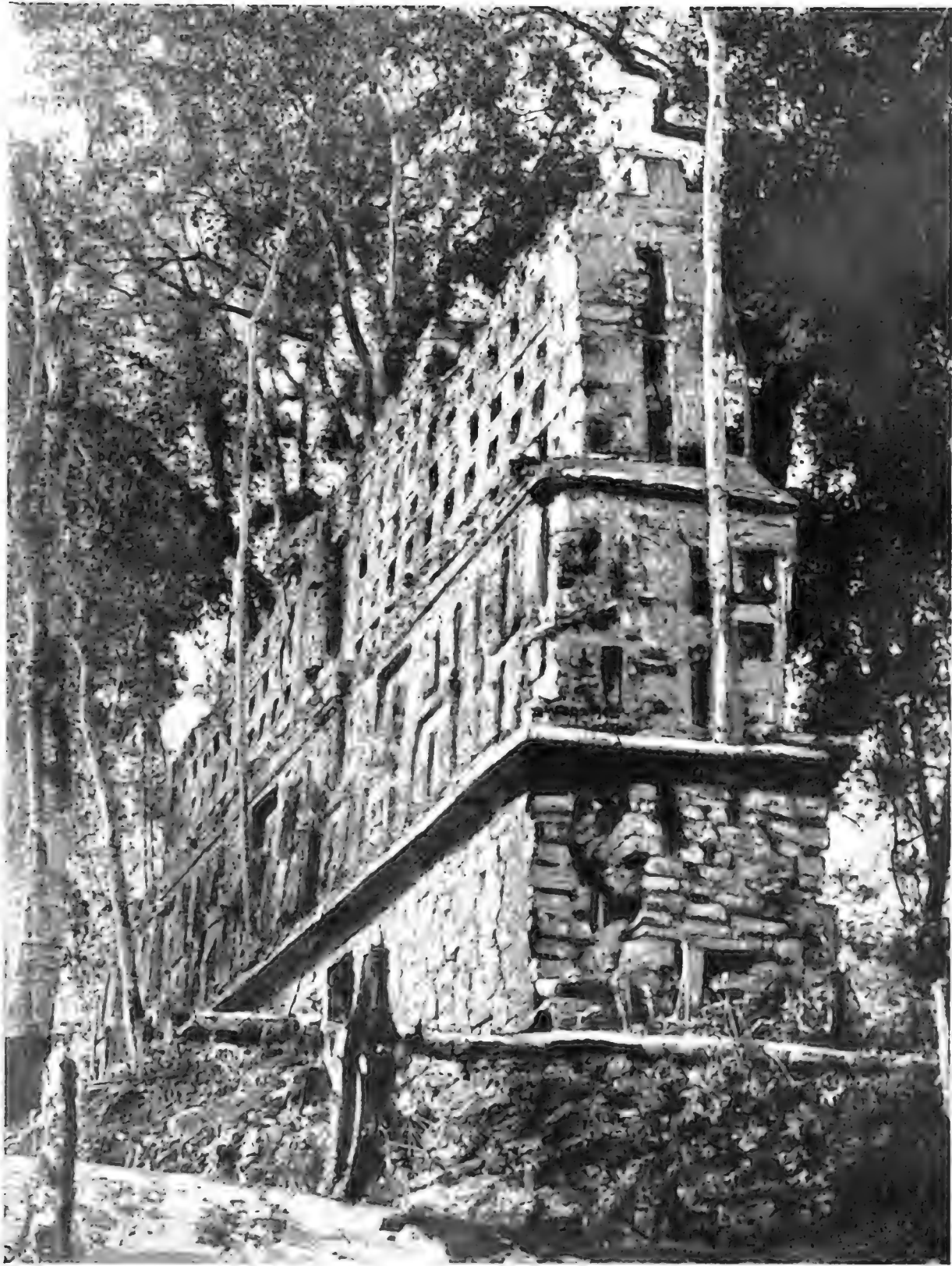












A SKYSCRAPER OVER A THOUSAND YEARS  
OLD DISCOVERED DOWN IN YUCATAN









## COPAN QUARRIES

STEVENS

< The day after our survey was finished, as a relief we set out for a walk to the old stone quarries of Copan. > Very soon we abandoned the path along the river, and turned off to the left. The ground was broken, the forest thick, and all the way we had an Indian before us with his machete, cutting down branches and sapplings. The range lies about two miles north from the river, and runs east and west. At the foot of it we crossed a wildstream. The side of the mountain was overgrown with bushes and trees. The top was bare, and commanded a magnificent view of a dense forest, broken only by the winding of the Copan River, and the clearings for the haciendas of Don Gregorio and Don Miguel. The city was buried in forest and entirely hidden from sight. Imagination peopled the quarry with workmen, and laid bare the city to their view. Here, as the sculptor worked, he turned to the theatre of his glory, as the Greek did to the Acropolis of Athens, and dreamed of immortal fame. Little did he imagine that the time would come when his works would perish, his race be extinct, his city a desolation and abode for reptiles, for strangers to gaze at and wonder by what race it had once been inhabited.

< The stone is of a soft grit. The range extended a long distance, seemingly unconscious that stone enough had been taken from its sides to build a city. Now the huge masses were transported over the irregular and broken surface we had



crossed, and particularly how one of them was set up on the top of a mountain two thousand feet high, it was impossible to conjecture. In many places were blocks which had been quarried out and rejected for some defect; and at one spot, midway in a ravine leading toward the river, was a gigantic block, much larger than any we saw in the city, which was probably on its way thither, to be carved and set up as an ornament, when the labours of the workmen were arrested. Like the unfinished blocks in the quarries at Assouan and on the Pentelican Mountain, it remains as a memorial of baffled human plans.>

We remained all day on the top of the range. The close forest in which we had been labouring made us feel more sensibly the beauty of the extended view. On the top of the range was a quarried block. With the enay stone found among the ruins, and supposed to be the instrument of sculpture we wrote our names upon it. They stand alone, and few will ever see them. Late in the afternoon we returned, and struck the river about a mile above the ruins, near a stone wall with a circular building and a pit, apparently for a reservoir."

John L. Stephens. Incidents of travel in Central  
America, Chiapas, and Yucatan.  
pp.146-47, Vol. I, 1848.











MURLEY

My Dear Mrs. Holmes:-

"Having collected my much  
be-receptioned" wife together  
I find in retrospect that I  
had a most enjoyable two  
weeks in Washington, to  
which your pleasant dinner  
party and Mr. Holmes kind-  
ness and help contributed

Hoping that I may have the pleasure of  
calling and paying these respects in person  
in about 2 weeks time I remain

Very cordially yours,

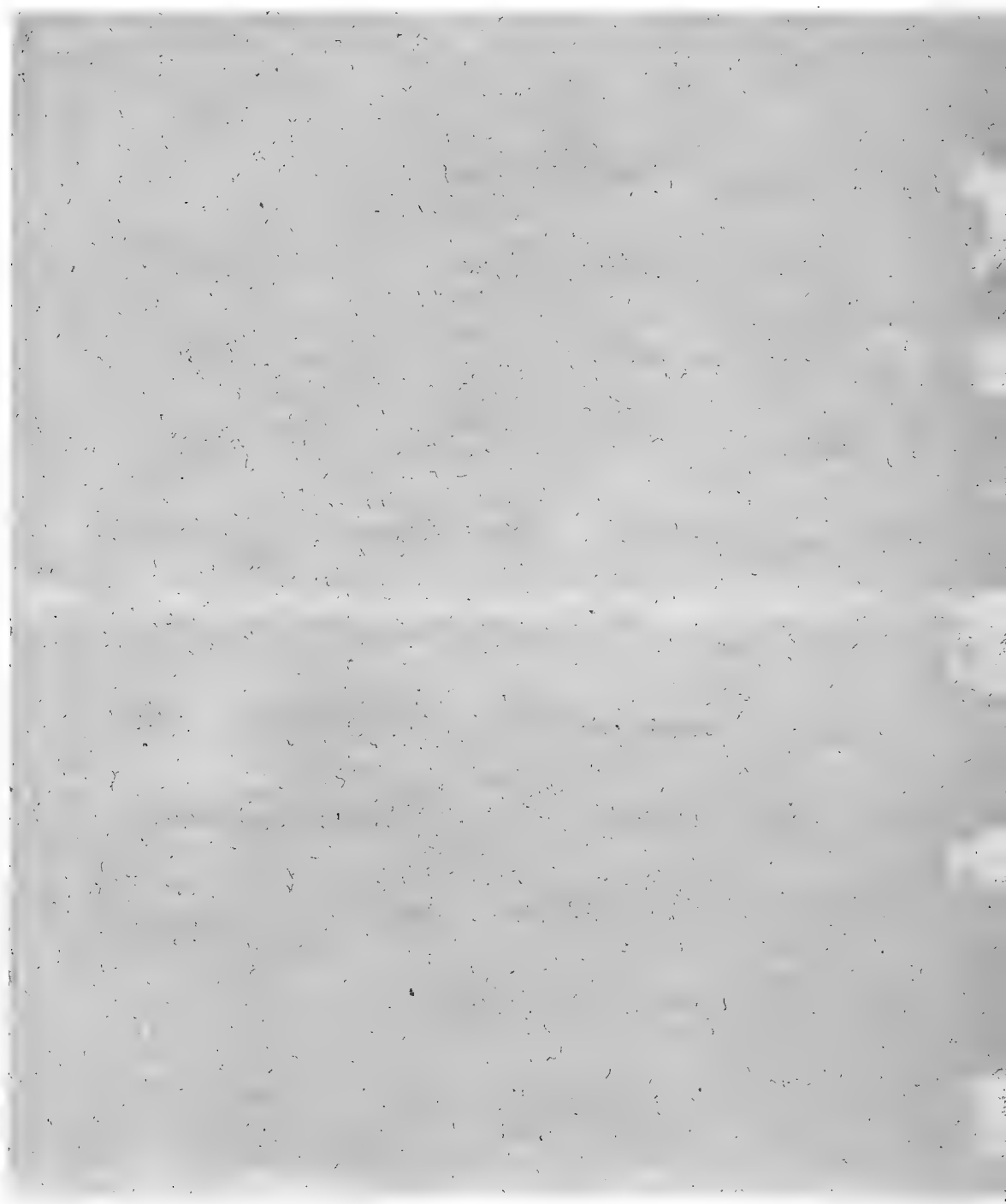
Sydney Grisold Morley

January ninth, 1915 W 16

in large measure.

It was my first Congress of Americanists, and somehow I fancy already, that it will always remain the most memorable.

Mr. Holmes has had such an important part in influencing my work and future that it could not be otherwise.







CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON  
THE CHICHEN-ITZA PROJECT  
MIDDLE AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Museum of New Mexico,  
Santa Fe, New Mexico,  
August 10, 1929

Dear Mr. Holmes:-

It was like old times indeed to get that nice letter from you, and I am hastening to reply. My Frances and I would ~~surely~~ love one of your fine paintings. You mentioned when we were married that we might have one, and when we were ~~last~~ last December I very nearly recalled the matter to your mind, but for fear of hinting or appearing to hint did not.

I expect to be back in Washington the first week in December when I will of course see you, and I am not going to be so backward a second time. We would very deeply appreciate a canvas by your brush.

We returned from Chichen Itzá to the United States via Mexico City at the end of May, and after a fortnight's rest at my wife's home in Rock Island on the Mississippi River we motored out here to Santa Fe.

I say "we", though the truth is my Frances



drove the entire 1300 miles having some for about 16 miles in Kansas during which I very nearly ditched us. We made the entire distance in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  days, averaging 300 miles a day.

Most of the excavation at Chichen Itza this year was on the building you first made famous - the Caracol or astronomical observatory - Karl Ruppert was in charge of the digging, and found buried beneath the tower proper, in the other rectangular terrace, an earlier buried circular substructure. This circular platform has a diameter 16 feet greater than that of the Caracol proper so that the platform projected beyond the Caracol 8 feet all around. I will have pictures of it when I come on to Washington in December.

In May my wife and I took a short bush trip up the Usumacinta River in a motor-boat and thence by mule from Tonosigua at the head of navigation south across the frontier two days journey into northwestern Guatemala to the ruins of Piedras Negras. We had good luck. I deciphered six new dates and secured a splendid series of photographs. We were gone from Chichen Itza just three weeks.

Well Mr. Holmes I will close for the present, looking forward to seeing you in December when perhaps you will select one of your paintings for us journey.

Very cordially yours

Sylvanus C. Morley





VOLUME X

SECTION IV, SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION, 1916.

*See the large (500 page) volume.*



CO-WORKERS HONOR WILLIAM H. HOLMES  
HEAD CURATOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY IN NATIONAL MUSEUM  
IS GIVEN VOLUME OF ESSAYS.

TRIBUTE BY HIS FRIENDS.

---

A 500-page volume of anthropological essays abounding with pertinent and beautiful illustrations, was presented to William Henry Holmes, head curator of anthropology in the United States National Museum, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, December 1.

The volume is a tribute by his friends and collaborators in the study of anthropology, forty-four of whom contributed original articles for publication in the anniversary volume. The book, of which only 200 copies were printed, was edited by Frederick W. Hodge, ethnologist in charge of the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution.

PRESENTATION MADE AT DINNER.

The presentation took place at a dinner held at the Lafayette Hotel at which were present most of those who took part in the preparation of the book, and proved a complete surprise to the guest of honor. Mr. Holmes has been engaged in scientific investigations under the government for forty-five years; first with the government geological surveys, then with the geological survey and finally the bureau of American



ethnology and the United States National Museum. In fact, he has been in the scientific service of the government continuously since 1871, with the exception of three years (1894-97) during which time he was curator of anthropology in the Field Museum of Natural History, and professor of anthropic geology at the University of Chicago. Besides being a geologist and anthropologist, Mr. Holmes is an artist of note, and has been curator of the National Gallery of Art, a branch of the National Museum, since its establishment several years ago. Incidentally, he has been the representative of the government at seven national and international expositions.

His influence upon the work of his collaborators and assistants has been very marked. The note of appreciation, which prefaces the anniversary volume of anthropological essays, remarks, in part:

"This volume must not be regarded as merely commemorative of the day on which you achieve the seventieth milestone in your journey of life. It is rather an epitome of the influence you have exerted on others through the passing years, a testimonial of your masterly leadership in both science and art. You are still at the height of your remarkable activity. At no time in your career have you done more noteworthy work in the advancement of knowledge than you are doing now. So with your splendid reserve of force, and with the inspiration derived from the important results of a generation of research in American archeology, we hope and expect you will continue





to bestow upon us the influence of that experience for years to come.

TOKEN OF HIGH ESTEEM.

"Accept, then, this book, not as a measure of our indebtedness for what you have already accomplished, but as a token of our affection, our appreciation and high esteem."

Among the many interesting and instructive articles are thirteen written by members of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches. "The Cliff Ruins in Fewkes Canyon, Mesa Verde National Park, Col.," is the subject of a report by Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes of the bureau of American Ethnology, on his recent excavation and repair of Oak-tree House, Painted House and other prehistoric ruins in the canyon. "Music in Its Relation to The Religious Thought of the Teton Sioux," is the title of an article by Miss Frances Densmore. Other articles pertaining to the work of the bureau of ethnology are by F. W. Hodge, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, J. H. B. Hewitt, John Peabody Harrington, Francis La Flesch, Truman Michelson and John R. Swanton.

Dr. I. M. Casanowicz, assistant curator of old world archeology of the National Museum, writes on "Parallels in the Cosmogonies of the Old World and the New," in which he discusses and compares the old and new theories respecting the genesis of the visible universe and the manner and order in which the various forms of life came into being, citing

• • • • •

several curious parallels such as the primeval water-chaos, the world-egg, the storied universe and the creation of man from dust, clay and wood.

Three other members of the museum staff contributed articles, as follows: Dr. Walter Hough, "Experimental Work in American Anthropology and Etymology," in which he speaks of the work, methods and influence of Mr. Holmes among American scientists; Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, "Anthropology of the Chippewa," wherein he reports on his studies of the White Earth Chippewa in an endeavor to establish their identity as full or mixed bloods; and Neil M. Judd, "The Use of Adobe in Prehistoric Dwellings of the Southwest."

#### OTHER NOTABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.

Contributions from other eminent anthropologists include discussions on "The Cult of the AX," by George Grant McCurdy; "The Supplementary Series in Maya Inscriptions," by Sylvanus G. Morley; "The Domain of the Aztecs and Their Relation to the Prehistoric Cultures of Mexico," by Alfred M. Tozzer; "Cardan's Suspension in China," by Berthold Laufer, and articles by Gerald Fowke, Edgar L. Hewett, George G. Heye, Charles Peabody, Charles C. Willoughby, A. V. Kidder, S. A. Barrett, Franz Boas, Theodoor de Booy, David I. Bushnell, jr.; William Churchill, Roland B. Dixon, William Curtis Farabee, R. E. Goddard, George Byron Gordon, Albert Ernest Jenks, A. L. Kroeber, Robert H. Lowie, Charles W. Mead,



61  
William C. Mills, Warren K. Moorehead, Nels C. Nelson,  
George H. Pepper, Marshall H. Saville, Frank G. Speck,  
Herbert J. Spinden and Clark Wissler.

The volume closes with a bibliography of Mr. Holmes  
comprising 184 titles, which was compiled by Miss Ella  
Leary, librarian of the bureau of American ethnology.

*The celebration was organized and largely  
carried out by Mr. J. W. Hodge, editor of  
the Bureau of Ethnology*



HOLMES ANNIVERSARY VOLUME

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ESSAYS ,500 pages

Presented to WILLIAM HENRY HOLMES

In Honor of his Seventieth Birthday, December 1, 1916

By His Friends and Collaborers

Washington

1916

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 Neil M. Judd  
 A. V. Kidder  
 Martin A. Knapp  
 J. S. Lemon  
 S. K. Lothrop  
 Le Duc de Loubat

Cyrus H. McCormick  
 George Grant MacGurdy  
 Charles W. Mead  
 Philip Ainsworth Means  
 George S. Mephram  
 Clarence B. Moore  
 Sylvanus Griswold Morley  
 W. F. Parks  
 Charles Peabody  
 Florence M. Poast  
 T. Mitchell Prudden  
 J. G. Rosengarten  
 Martin A. Ryerson  
 Homer E. Sargent  
 Frank Springer  
 John R. Swanton  
 Alfred M. Tozzer  
 H. M. Whelpley  
 C. C. Willoughby

#### Contributions - *publications*

S. A. Barrett: Pomo Buildings (Plates I-XI)  
 Franz Boas: Representative Art of Primitive People  
 Theodoor de Booy: Certain Similarities in Amulets from the Northern Antilles. (Plates I-III)  
 David I. Bushnell, Jr.: Aboriginal Forms of Burial in Eastern United States.  
 I. M. Casanowicz: Parallels in the Cosmogonies of the Old World and the New.  
 William Churchill: Samoan Kava Custom  
 Frances Densmore: Music in its Relation to the Religious Thought of the Teton Sioux. (Plates I-III)  
 Roland B. Dixon: The Swan-Maiden Theme in the Oceanic Area  
 William Curtis Farabee: Some South American Petroglyphs (Plates I-II)  
 Jesse Walter Fewkes: The Cliff-ruins in Fewkes Canon, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado (Plates I-X)  
 Alice C. Fletcher: A Birthday Wish from Native America  
 Gerard Fowke: The Influence of Geology on Human Development  
 P. E. Goddard: The Masked Dancers of the Apache  
 George Byron Gordon: A Contribution to the Archeology of Middle America. (Plate I)  
 John Peabody Harrington: Ambiguity in the Taos Personal Pronoun  
 Edgar L. Hewett: Latest Work of the School of American Archaeology at Quirigua. (Plates I-XIII)  
 J. N. B. Hewitt: The Requickenings Address of the League of the Iroquois



- George G. Heye: Certain Mounds in Haywood County, North Carolina (Plates I-V)
- F. W. Hodge: The Origin and Destruction of a National Indian Portrait Gallery. (Plates I-II)
- Walter Hough: Experimental Work in American Archeology and Ethnology. (Plate I)
- Aleš Hrdlička: Anthropology of the Chippewa. (Plates I-XIII)
- Albert Ernest Jenks: Ethnic Amalgamation
- Neil M. Judd: The Use of Adobe in Prehistoric Dwellings of the Southwest. (Plates I-V)
- A. V. Kidder: The Pottery of the Casas Grandes District, Chihuahua (Plates I-VII)
- A. L. Kroeber: Thoughts on Zūni Religion
- Francis La Flesche: Right and Left in Osage Ceremonies (Plates I-II)
- Berthold Laufer: Cardan's Suspension in China. (Plate I)
- Robert H. Lowie: Historical and Sociological Interpretations of Kinship Terminologies.
- George Grant MacCurdy: The Cult of the Ax. (Plates I-II)
- Charles W. Mead: The Distribution of an Arawak Pendant. (Plate I)
- Truman Michelson: Notes on the Piegan System of Consanguinity.
- William C. Mills: Exploration of the Tremper Mound in Scioto County, Ohio. (Plates I-V)
- Warren K. Moorehead: The Problem of the Red-paint People. (Plates I-IV)
- Sylvanus Griswold Morley: The Supplementary Series in the Maya Inscriptions. (Plates I-X)
- Nels C. Nelson: Flint Working by Ishi. (Plates I-III)
- Charles Peabody: The Dana Estes Collection of Bronzes in the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. (Plates I-III)
- George H. Pepper: Yacatas of the Tierra Caliente, Michoacan, Mexico. (Plate I)
- Marshall H. Saville: The Glazed Ware of Central America, with Special Reference to a Whistling Jar from Honduras. (Plates I-II)
- Frank G. Speck: An Ancient Archeological Site on the Lower St. Lawrence.
- Herbert J. Spinden: Portraiture in Central American Art. (Plates I-XII)
- John R. Swanton: Terms of Relationship in Timucua.
- Alfred M. Tozzer: The Domain of the Aztecs and their Relation to the Prehistoric Cultures of Mexico.
- Charles C. Willoughby: The Art of the Great Earthwork Builders of Ohio. (Plates I-XIII)
- Clark Wissler: Correlations between Archeological and Culture Areas in the American Continents. (Plate I.)
- Bibliography of William Henry Holmes. Compiled by Ella Leary.



05  
A. H. Holm

Dec 1 1916

Friends at 70th anniversary  
Dinner

Charles Walcott.  
Kate Osgood Holmes  
Allison V. Arman  
Charles Peabody

Will<sup>ie</sup> Churchill

Wm. C. Farabee  
Edward H. Thompson

Fray Bous.  
John R. Swanton  
G. W. Peppers.  
Chas. W. Mead

Wm. King Mordue  
Ales Hradick

Walter Stough  
Hattie E. Burdette

DeLaney Yee.

Mr. Edw. Thomson  
J. A. Eastman.

Frank T. Bell

Francis LaFleche  
Edwin P. Upham.

Truman Michelson  
McCasnowicz  
Theodore. Pelote

Edgar  
Geo. C. Maynard

Neil M. Judd

Florence M. Paast.  
Louis E. Van Norman

Percy Jackson  
Alice T. Jackson

Herbert J. Spindler  
Jane B. Provost.

Sylvanus Gusella Moley

Edgar L. Hewes

Mitchell

J. Walter Fawkes.

Mr. Jackson  
Alice C. Fletcher

Frank Springer

Frank

Francis Newman



DINNER IN HONOR OF  
THE SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF  
WILLIAM H. HOLMES  
LAFAYETTE HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DECEMBER 1, 1916

*M E N U*

Russian Caviar

Celery

Stuffed Olives

Almonds

Clear Green Turtle Soup

Filet of Bass au Vin Blanc

Potatoes Parisienne

Sweetbreads and Fresh Mushrooms

Punch Chartreuse

Venison Steak

French Peas

Currant Jelly

Salad Lafayette

Peach Melba

Assorted Cakes

Roquefort and Cream Cheese

Demi Tasse

Martini Cocktails

Haute Sauterne

Veuve Cliquot, Y. L.

Cigars

Cigarettes





The "HOLMES ANNIVERSARY VOLUME," a sumptuous quarto work of 499 pages and many illustrations, contains articles by 45 of the participants in the Banquet given in Holmes' honor, December 1, 1916.

Mr. F. W. Hodge's dedication of this volume is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Holmes:

"Because you wear "the rose of youth" upon you, we need not accept literally in your case the song of the Psalmist that "the days of our years are three-score years and ten," for we, your friends and colaborers in the field of Anthropology, are inclined to feel that you have found the Fountain of Youth from which flow the streams of inspiration and joy so manifest in your daily work.

"This volume, therefore, must not be regarded as merely commemorative of the day on which you achieve the seventieth milestone in your journey of life. It is rather an epitome of the influence you have exerted on others through the passing years, a testimonial of your masterly leadership in both Science and Art. You are still at the height of your remarkable activity. At no time in your career have you done more noteworthy work in the advancement of knowl-

*Only 200 copies of the book printed*



edge than you are doing now. So with your splendid reserve of force, and with the inspiration derived from the important results of a generation of research in American Archeology, we hope and expect you will continue to bestow upon us the influence of that experience for years to come.

"Accept then, this book, not as a measure of our indebtedness for what you have already accomplished, but as a token of our affection, our appreciation, and high esteem.

---- F. W. HODGE

"Washington,

December 1, 1916"



EDWARD E. AYER  
RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING  
CHICAGO

November 27, 1916.

Dear Mr. Hodge:

I regret exceedingly at not being able to attend the complimentary dinner to my dear, dear friend, William Henry Holmes, on his seventieth anniversary of his birth.

Twenty-five years ago, one of the conditions I made Mr. Field in accepting the Presidency of the Field Museum was that we should be permitted to get the best men that could be obtained in the United States for Curators. I immediately chose William Henry Holmes for the great department of Anthropology. The work that he did for us there has made that Department one of the greatest in the Museum and one of the greatest in the world, of course, being largely American.

I thought I knew Henry before, but I did not appreciate his splendid ability and the lovable nature of the man. Our relations, of course, for several years were very close and the longer they continued the more I loved him, and I made no mistake in getting the greatest anthropologist in America for that position.

Of course, we all know how talented he is in geology and other scientific directions; still, I feel that his life has been largely wasted in these directions when his really great talent of painting should have been first.

That he has been spared to us all to the age of three score and ten, and with that superb intelligence ever active and ever at work for us, all is something for which everyone who knows him is very thankful. He has left his fingerprints on nearly all the great



things in America from the Grand Canyon to Chicago and Washington,  
and all the American people now living or to follow us for a great  
many years to come will receive the benefit of his splendid work.

That he may be spared to us yet for many years is the hope and  
prayer of his devoted friend.

Sincerely yours,

*Edwards E. Ayer*

Mr. W. W. Hodge,  
Smithsonian Institution,  
Washington, D. C.





December 1, 1916.

My dear Mr. Holmes:

I am informed that you have today arrived at the proverbial age of three score and ten. I want not only to congratulate you upon arriving at that age, but to congratulate myself for having known you for more than twenty years and to have derived so much pleasure and satisfaction from that long acquaintance.

With the hope that you may yet see many years of health, prosperity and usefulness, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. Loring Adams

(see manuscript folder) vol x



W. H. H.

DEC 11 1916

1622 Massachusetts Avenue,  
December 9, 1916.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Hodge:

As you undoubtedly know, I have been practically confined to my house for several weeks, and, although signing papers sent to me from the office, all other things have had to go.

I am trying today to go through my private mail, and find the invitation to the dinner to our venerable colleague, which I had intended acknowledging to you over the phone when it arrived. But, then, nothing has turned out as I planned.

*I am still at my  
desk, Aug. 15, 1931*

It was a great disappointment to me not being able to be present on such a notable occasion, for Mr. Holmes has thoroughly earned any and all honors that could be extended to him, and I have always been one of his most hearty admirers. We might try it again when he comes 75.

You will understand, I am sure, why you did not hear from me in due time, and believe me ,

Sincerely yours,

*Richard Rathbun*

P.S. I hope to be down to the office sometime next week.



MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN  
HEYER FOUNDATION  
TEN EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET  
NEW YORK

December 13th, 1916.

Prof. W. H. Holmes,  
Cosmos Club,  
Washington, D. C.,

My Dear Prof. Holmes,

Your very kind letter of the 12th has been received by me and I can assure you that from my all too brief experience with you that as an antiquity, you are a miserable fake. In every other way, however, I can assure you that you are the real thing.

My one regret regarding the book is the fact that it was impossible for me to be present to see it presented to you but unfortunately, circumstances were such that I could not get to Washington that evening. The next time that you are presented with a volume ( which, of course, will be on your hundredth anniversary) I hope to be present.

With kindest regards, believe me,

Yours truly,



GGH/c.



2144 ST. JAMES AV  
Dec. 15, 1916.

My dear Mr. Hodge:-

The Holmes Memorial volume reached me yesterday, and I congratulate you upon the great success you made of it. It is a beautiful book, valuable in its contents, and if all who get it are of my way of thinking, each owner will die in possession of his copy. I am very glad, and proud, to have my name in along with those of so many excellent workers. I thank you heartily.

I supposed some reprints would accompany the book, but there were none. Can you have any sent to me, or is it too late? I did not keep a copy of the article, except in the rough notes, and would like to pass around a few copies if I can get them.

Yours, Truly,

*Gerrard Fowke*

*my co-worker in archaeology  
for many years* LWF





Our Honoured Guest, the Toastmaster, and Gentlemen:

I am fortunate in being permitted to join you in this tribute to my long time associate and friend, to one of the most faithful and untiring workers in the field of science. I believe in this kind of recognition of a man's achievements, especially if he be a pioneer in fields that until within the past two or three decades have been neglected by the scientific world. The Japanese, deft, clever and resourceful, have a most beautiful thought in connection with the recognition of a man's attainments. It runs thus: "Rather would I hold the bouquet of flowers in my hand and know their odor than be unconscious of their presence as they lie upon my breast." And so we come to pay tribute while he lives to one who has achieved fame in more than one field of research.

There are perhaps others here better qualified to speak of Professor Holmes as an anthropologist, but I want to speak of the personal side of our guest, to say that in many ways I have known him as long, and possibly as well, as anyone present tonight. My acquaintance and friendship began in the late seventies, and in the early eighties I became his assistant in the Geological Survey and Bureau of Ethnology. I have not been able to get very far away from him since that time. He was a young man then, slight of build, and, I may say, handsome, but not quite so distinguished looking as we see him tonight. He had a nervous strength and an endurance far beyond that of the ordinary man of his weight, and this has served him well in the years of arduous mental and physical labor that have followed. Just what his ambitions were in those early days he alone can tell us, but with strong instincts for both science and art he succeeded in combining the two in a way that has given him the place he occupies in anthropology today.

With the waning of lithography as a process of reproduction and in conjunction with his scientific studies he became a marvellous draftsman on paper and wood. He was one of the fathers of the beautiful and now lost art of wood engraving. In the portrayal of paleontological subjects his work has never been surpassed. He lent his skill to the archeologist and ethnologist, and Dr. Hayden found in him at once a geologist, a topographer and an artist. Thirty years ago I passed over some of the ground described by him while on the preliminary surveys of the Yellowstone country. It seemed to me that his brief paper written for Dr. Hayden covered the subject fully and in my estimation it stands today the best reconnaissance paper produced by any geologist. At this time I can only refer to his wonderful panoramas of the Rocky Mountains, and



best of all, and so recognized the world over, his panoramas of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. In aboriginal art he has determined the significance of the serpent, the swastika, the meander and many other previously obscure symbols. In the textile art he has identified various quadrupeds and birds so long regarded as geometric figures. In the more ordinary occupations of the aborigines he has located and surveyed the great quarries from which weapons and other implements were derived. Most of us thought we saw in the ruder objects of stone evidences of paleolithic man. It was Holmes who solved the world enigma of the so-called turtleback.

As a painter he has had his work hung in places of honor throughout America. But the end is not yet. He has produced within the past year works in oil, good enough to place him among the foremost landscape painters of the world.

As a man and a friend all here know him and I will only speak for myself. I have undertaken few things in my life that I did not consult him. If I have failed it was not because of his advice; if I have succeeded in aught, I give him the credit. I felicitate our honored guest, I felicitate this company, and I felicitate myself on the occasion which has made possible this expression of our regard and esteem, for we all love him.

(Signed) DE LANCEY GILL

(On the occasion of Dr. Holmes' 70th birthday banquet, December 1, 1916. See the 500 page volume of essays)

*Gill was first my assistant in the illustrations work of the Smithsonian of mammals and birds. My father and I associated and worked for some time.*



214 First Street, S. E.,  
Washington, D. C.  
December 7, 1916.

My dear Mr. Holmes:

My share in your munificent gift to those who wished to honor your birthday, gives me so much delight that I must again thank you for this view of the Andes. Long have I turned my eyes toward South America. Once I thought I was surely going to that part of our continent, but death broke up our party and I had resigned myself to the lack of my desired vision. You have now redeemed my disappointment. It was therefore a happy chance that put in my hands this picture. I see the vision now in your company and know it to be a reality.

It was a rare pleasure to honor you who have done so much for us and for America in rounding out the history of our land. You have proved again the truth of the legend "Art holds fast where all else is lost."

May health be yours to grace and lead our scholars for many years to come.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ ALICE C. FLETCHER



18  
COPY

LEGACION ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON

Gentlemen:

I do not<sup>know</sup>/if I will be able to tell you few words in order to thank you for the pleasure and the honor which afford to me the kind invitation to meet Professor Holmes.

We are here, gentlemen, congregated in the name of the Science, and especially of the American Inter-Continental Science. I am not, however, a savant, but a statesman, who did expend a great deal of the best days of his life among men of science, art and letters, because I did think always that it is a patriotic duty for the clear mind of the truth statesman to tender the due honors to the pioneers of all civilizations and to the workers of the basis of all standing Government:- and they are the patient, modest and often heroic enquirers of the facts of the Nature and of the phenomena of the moral character of the man.

The scientific career is quite an evangelic mission. You go behind the light exposing your health, or your life, fighting sometimes with the distress amidst the modern expensive society and cutting always to the happy and lovely hours of the home, the time required by the discipline of your duties. You are never sure as the glorious soldier is, of the bright and material reward from your country if you fall in the field of the work or of the investigations. Often the soldier of the Science





fight and fall without enthusiastic witnesses, in the darkness, because his language is not intelligible for the masses and the fascinating power of his discoveries seldom goes beyond the circles of few select souls.

One of those brightest circles in your country gather now around Professor Holmes, to who full justice is so done. I know his work. The Old Ceramic, the stones modeled by wild artists, the Indian remains and its decorations and the geological stratum, does speak eloquently under his investigations about the past ages, as can do the phonograph returning in the voice of the deaths. I hope his work shall enlarge its horizons in the Museum of Chicago.

The time is just come in which we want to remember that the scientific responsibility of the New World belong to the Americans. We want to unite our plan of investigation since the North Polar Sea controlled by the United States until the Austral Ocean controlled by the Argentine Republic, under the same ideal of generalization through uniform proceedings. Doing so it shall be possible to concentrate and to profit many actions which are now working alones, without guides, losing forces and results as the traveller strayed in the forest and engaged in the discovery of the truth path amongs the numberless and crossing footsteps of the wild beasts.

It seems to me that few years of general and combined action upon the three Americas shall show us other and very important aspect of the past. That aspect we could name:



20  
"the simplification of many complex and confuse ideas we maintain now in the fields of theory."

Remember for instance Professor Holmes address to the Anthropological Congress in the World's Fair, when he talked about the aboriginal languages. He referred to the question of the number of those languages in the three Americas. If we had previously organized the philological investigations through North, Central and South America we should have remarked perhaps that the number of the aboriginal languages is fewer; and anticipating a personal theory, based upon my own inquiries, that if not all, many of those languages are not far of a common origin; and perhaps we shall find in not remote times, the unity of the original forms of the Inter-Continental wild languages with those differences, made necessary by the nature and general surrounding of each people.

But I will not go so far in the confidence of my hopes and I only would ask to you to toast congratulating our friend, Professor Holmes, to who we compromise this evening to advance his work in Chicago for honor of the Science of the United States and of Himself.

STANISLAO S. ZEBALLOS

Washington, D. C.

16th May 94



## ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES

### MR. HOLMES' SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

ON Friday evening, December 1, a dinner was given at the Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C., to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of Mr. William H. Holmes, head curator of anthropology at the U. S. National Museum. On this occasion he was made the recipient of a volume of anthropological essays written for the occasion by forty-four American anthropologists. The work, which is a royal octavo, comprising 507 pages, 137 photogravure plates, and numerous text figures, is a model of the printers' and engravers' arts, and its publication in an edition of 200 copies was made possible by friends and colaborers of Mr. Holmes in the field of anthropology. The editorial work was performed by Mr. F. W. Hodge, ethnologist-in-charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and the papers include the following: Pomo Buildings, by S. A. Barrett; Representative Art of Primitive People, by Franz Boas; Certain Similarities in Amulets from the Northern Antilles, by Theodoor de Booy; Aboriginal Forms of Burial in Eastern United States, by David I. Bushnell, Jr.; Parallels in the Cosmogonies of the Old World and the New, by I. M. Casanowicz; Samoan Kava Custom, by William Churchill; Music in Its Relation to the Religious Thought of the Teton Sioux, by Frances Densmore; The Swan-Maiden Theme in the Oceanic Area, by Roland B. Dixon; Some South American Petroglyphs, by William Curtis Farabee; The Cliff-ruins in Fewkes Cañon, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, by Jesse Walter Fewkes; A Birthday Wish from Native America, by Alice C. Fletcher; The Influence of Geology on Human Development, by Gerard Fowke; The Masked Dancers of the Apache, by P. E. Goddard; A Contribution to the Archeology of Middle America, by George Byron Gordon; Ambiguity in the Taos Personal Pronoun, by John Peabody Harrington; Latest Work of the School of American Archaeology at Quirigua, by Edgar L. Hewett; The Requickening Address of the League of the Iroquois, by J. N. B. Hewitt; Certain Mounds in Haywood County, North Carolina, by George G. Heye; The Origin and Destruction of a National Indian Portrait Gallery, by F. W. Hodge; Experimental Work in American Archeology and Ethnology, by Walter Hough; Anthropology of the Chippewa, by Aleš Hrdlička; Ethnic Amalgamation, by Albert Ernest Jenks; The Use of Adobe in Prehistoric Dwellings of the South-



west, by Neil M. Judd; The Pottery of the Casas Grandes District, Chihuahua, by A. V. Kidder; Thoughts on Zuñi Religion, by A. L. Kroeber; Right and Left in Osage Ceremonies, by Francis La Flesche; Cardan's Suspension in China, by Berthold Laufer; Historical and Sociological Interpretations of Kinship Terminologies, by Robert H. Lowie; The Cult of the Ax, by George Grant MacCurdy; The Distribution of an Arawak Pendant, by Charles W. Mead; Notes on the Piegan System of Consanguinity, by Truman Michelson; Exploration of the Tremper Mound in Scioto County, Ohio, by William C. Mills; The Problem of the Red-paint People, by Warren K. Moorehead; The Supplementary Series in the Maya Inscriptions, by Sylvanus Griswold Morley; Flint Working by Ishi, by Nels C. Nelson; The Dana Estes Collection of Bronzes in the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, by Charles Peabody; Yacates of the Tierra Caliente, Michoacan, Mexico, by George H. Pepper; The Glazed Ware of Central America, with Special Reference to a Whistling Jar from Honduras, by Marshall H. Saville; An Ancient Archeological Site on the Lower St. Lawrence, by Frank G. Speck; Portraiture in Central American Art, by Herbert J. Spinden; Terms of Relationship in Timucua, by John R. Swanton; The Domain of the Aztecs and their Relation to the Prehistoric Cultures of Mexico, by Alfred M. Tozzer; The Art of the Great Earthwork Builders of Ohio, by Charles C. Willoughby; Correlations between Archeological and Culture Areas in the American Continents', by Clark Wissler. To these is added a Bibliography of Mr. Holmes' writings compiled by Ella Leary, librarian of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Forty-two persons, practically all of whom participated in the preparation of the Anniversary volume, either as subscribers or as contributors to its contents, were present on this occasion, and the following came to Washington especially for it: Mr. Allison V. Armour, Dr. Franz Boas, Mr. George H. Pepper, Mr. C. W. Mead, Dr. H. J. Spinden, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Jackson of New York; Mr. William Churchill and Dr. W. C. Farabee of Philadelphia; Mr. J. T. Ellis and Mr. W. E. Thomson of Baltimore; Mr. S. G. Morley, Dr. Charles Peabody, and Mr. E. H. Thompson of Cambridge; Professor W. K. Moorehead of Andover; Mr. W. H. Jackson of Detroit, and Dr. Edgar L. Hewett of Santa Fé. Mr. Hodge acted as toastmaster and made the speech of presentation, and informal addresses of felicitation were delivered by Dr. Walcott, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Professor Moorehead, Professor Boas, Mr. Armour, Dr. Peabody, Dr. Fewkes, Professor Mitchell Carroll, Mr. W. H. Jackson, and Mr. E. H. Thompson.





*The William H. Holmes Memorial Volume*

AMERICAN anthropologists have expressed their appreciation of the long and valued service of Professor William H. Holmes to American Archaeology by publishing and presenting to him a beautiful volume of *Anthropological Essays* on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, December 1st. This volume, which is a royal octavo of 507 pages, embellished with 136 typogravure plates and a frontispiece portrait in photogravure, is issued in an edition of 200 copies and is indeed a model of excellence in every way. The contributions consist of 44 articles pertaining chiefly to American archaeology and ethnology, together with a bibliography of Professor Holmes' published writings, comprising 184 titles. The expense of publication was borne by friends and colaborers, and the articles were written especially for the book. We have not the space to summarize the contents or even to list the series of papers which make up this noteworthy and valuable anniversary volume, but those pertaining directly to the subjects of art and archaeology are as follows: Representative Art of Primitive People, by Franz Boas; Certain Similarities in Amulets from the Northern Antilles, by Theodoor de Booy; Aboriginal Forms of Burial in Eastern United States, by D. I. Bushnell, Jr.; Some South American Petroglyphs, by W. C. Farabee; The Cliff-ruins in Fewkes Cañon, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, by J. Walter Fewkes; The Influence of Geology on Human Development, by Gerard Fowke; A Contribution to the Archaeology of Middle America, by G. B. Gordon; Latest Work of the School of American Archaeology, by Edgar L. Hewett; Certain Mounds in Haywood County, North Carolina, by George G. Heye; The Origin and Destruction of a National Indian Portrait Gallery, by F. W. Hodge; Experimental Work in American Archaeology and Ethnology, by Walter Hough; The Use of Adobe in Prehistoric Dwellings of the Southwest, by Neil M. Judd; The Pottery of the Casas Grandes District, Chihuahua, by A. V. Kidder; The Cult of the Ax, by G. G. MacCurdy; The Distribution of an Arawak Pendant, by C. W. Mead; Exploration of the Tremper Mound in Scioto County, Ohio, by W. C. Mills; The Problem of the Red-paint People, by W. K. Moorehead; The Supplementary Series in the Maya Inscriptions, by S. G. Morley; The Dana Estes Collection of Bronzes in the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, by Charles Peabody;

Yacatas of the Tierra Caliente, Michoacan, by G. H. Pepper; The Glazed Ware of Central America, with Special Reference to a Whistling Jar from Honduras, by M. H. Saville; An Ancient Archaeological Site on the Lower St. Lawrence, by F. G. Speck; Portraiture in Central American Art, by H. J. Spinden; The Domain of the Aztecs and their Relation to the Prehistoric Cultures of Mexico, by A. M. Tozzer; The Art of the Great Earthwork Builders of Ohio, by C. C. Willoughby; Correlations between Archaeological and Culture Areas in the American Continents, by Clark Wissler.

The publication of the volume was directed by a committee representing various centers of anthropological activity in the United States, with Mr. F. W. Hodge, ethnologist-in-charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, as chairman and editor.



Philadelphia Press  
December 25, 1916.

## LITERARY TRIBUTE TO MUSEUM HEAD

500 Pages of Anthropological  
Essays Birthday Gift to Dr.  
Holmes.

Washington, Dec. 24.—A five-hundred page volume of anthropological essays, abounding with pertinent and beautiful illustrations, was presented to William Henry Holmes, head curator of anthropology in the United States National Museum, on the occasion of his recent seventieth birthday.

The volume is a tribute by his friends and co-laborers in the study of anthropology, forty-four of whom contributed original articles for publication in the anniversary volume. The book, of which only 200 copies were printed, was edited by Frederick W. Hodge, ethnologist-in-charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution.

The presentation took place at a dinner held at the Lafayette Hotel, at which were present most of those who took part in the preparation of the book, and proved a complete surprise to the guest of honor. Mr. Holmes has been engaged in scientific investigations under the Government for forty-five years; first, with the Government Geological Surveys, then with the Geological Survey, and finally the Bureau of American Ethnology, and the United States National Museum. In fact, he has been in the scientific service of the Government continuously since 1871, with the exception of three years. Besides being a geologist and anthropologist, Mr. Holmes is an artist of note, and has been curator of the National Gallery of Art, a branch of the National Museum, since its establishment several years ago.

### Interesting Articles.

His influence upon the work of his collaborators and assistants has been very marked.

Among the many interesting and instructive articles are thirteen written by members of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches. "The Cliff Ruins in Fewkes Canyon, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado," is the subject of a report by Dr. Jesse Walker Fewkes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, on his recent ex-

cavation and repair of Oak-tree House, Painted House and other prehistoric ruins in the canyon. "Music in its Relation to the Religious Thought of the Teton Sioux," is the title of an article by Miss Frances Densmore. Other articles pertaining to the work of the Bureau of Ethnology are by F. W. Hodge, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, J. N. B. Hewitt, John Peabody Harrington, Francis LaFlesche, Truman Michelson and John R. Swanton.

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### Many Eminent Authors.

Three other members of the museum staff contributed articles, as follows: Dr. Walter Hough, "Experimental Work in American Anthropology and Ethnology," in which he speaks of the work, methods and influence of Mr. Holmes among American scientists; Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, "Anthropology of the Chippewa," wherein he reports on his studies of the White Earth Chippewa in an endeavor to establish their identity as full or mixed bloods, and Neil M. Judd, "The Use of Adobe in Prehistoric Dwellings of the Southwest."

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The volume closes with a bibliography of Mr. Holmes, comprising 184 titles, which was compiled by Miss Ella Leary, librarian of the Bureau of American Ethnology.



# CO-WORKERS HONOR WILLIAM H. HOLMES

Head Curator of Anthropology  
in National Museum Is Given  
Volume of Essays.

## TRIBUTE BY HIS FRIENDS

A 500-page volume of anthropological essays abounding with pertinent and beautiful illustrations, was presented to William Henry Holmes, head curator of anthropology in the United States National Museum, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, December 1.

The volume is a tribute by his friends and colaborers in the study of anthropology, forty-four of whom contributed original articles for publication in the anniversary volume. The book, of which only 200 copies were printed, was edited by Frederick W. Hodge, ethnologist in charge of the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution.

### Presentation Made at Dinner.

The presentation took place at a dinner held at the Lafayette Hotel, at which were present most of those who took part in the preparation of the book, and proved a complete surprise to the guest of honor. Mr. Holmes has been engaged in scientific investigations under the government for forty-five years; first with the government geological surveys, then with the geological survey and finally the bureau of American ethnology and the United States National Museum. In fact, he has been in the scientific service of the government continuously since 1871, with the exception of three years (1894-97), during which time he was curator of anthropology in the Field Museum of Natural History, and professor of anthropic geology at the University of Chicago. Besides being a geologist and anthropologist, Mr. Holmes is an artist of note, and has been curator of the National Gallery of Art, a branch of the National Museum, since its establishment several years ago. Incidentally, he has been the representative of the government at seven national and international exhibitions.

1916

His influence upon the work of his collaborators and assistants has been very marked. The note of appreciation, which prefaces the anniversary volume of anthropological essays, remarks, in part:

"This volume must not be regarded as merely commemorative of the day on which you achieve the seventieth milestone in your journey of life. It is rather an epitome of the influence you have exerted on others through the passing years, a testimonial of your masterly leadership in both science and art. You are still at the height of your remarkable activity. At no time in your career have you done more noteworthy work in the advancement of knowledge than you are doing now. So with your splendid reserve of force, and with the inspiration derived from the important results of a generation of research in American archeology, we hope and expect you will continue to bestow upon us the influence of that experience for years to come.

### Token of High Esteem.

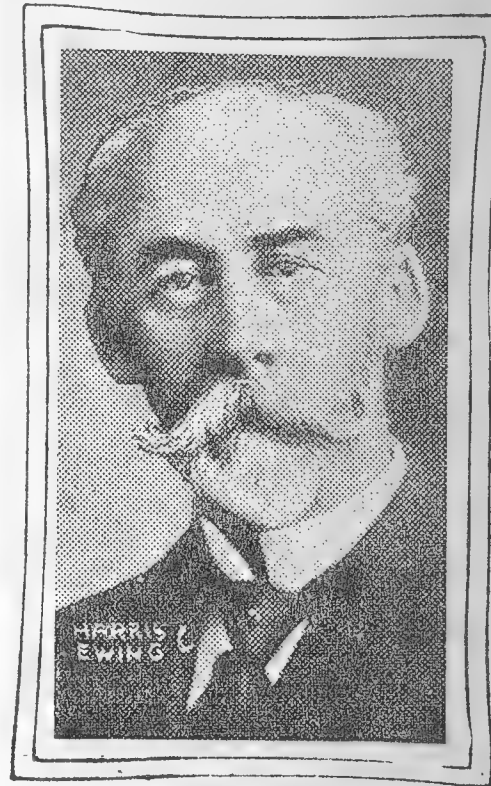
"Accepted, then, this book, not as a measure of our indebtedness for what you have already accomplished, but as a token of our affection, our appreciation and high esteem."

Among the many interesting and instructive articles are thirteen written by members of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches. "The Cliff Ruins in Fewkes Canyon, Mesa Verde National Park, Col.," is the subject of a report by Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes of the bureau of American ethnology, on his recent excavation and repair of Oak-tree House, Painted House and other prehistoric ruins in the canyon. "Music in Its Relation to the Religious Thought of the Teton Sioux," is the title of an article by Miss Frances Densmore. Other articles pertaining to the work of the bureau of ethnology are by F. W. Hodge, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, J. H. B. Hewitt, John Peabody Harrington, Francis La Flesche, Truman Michelson and John R. Swanton.

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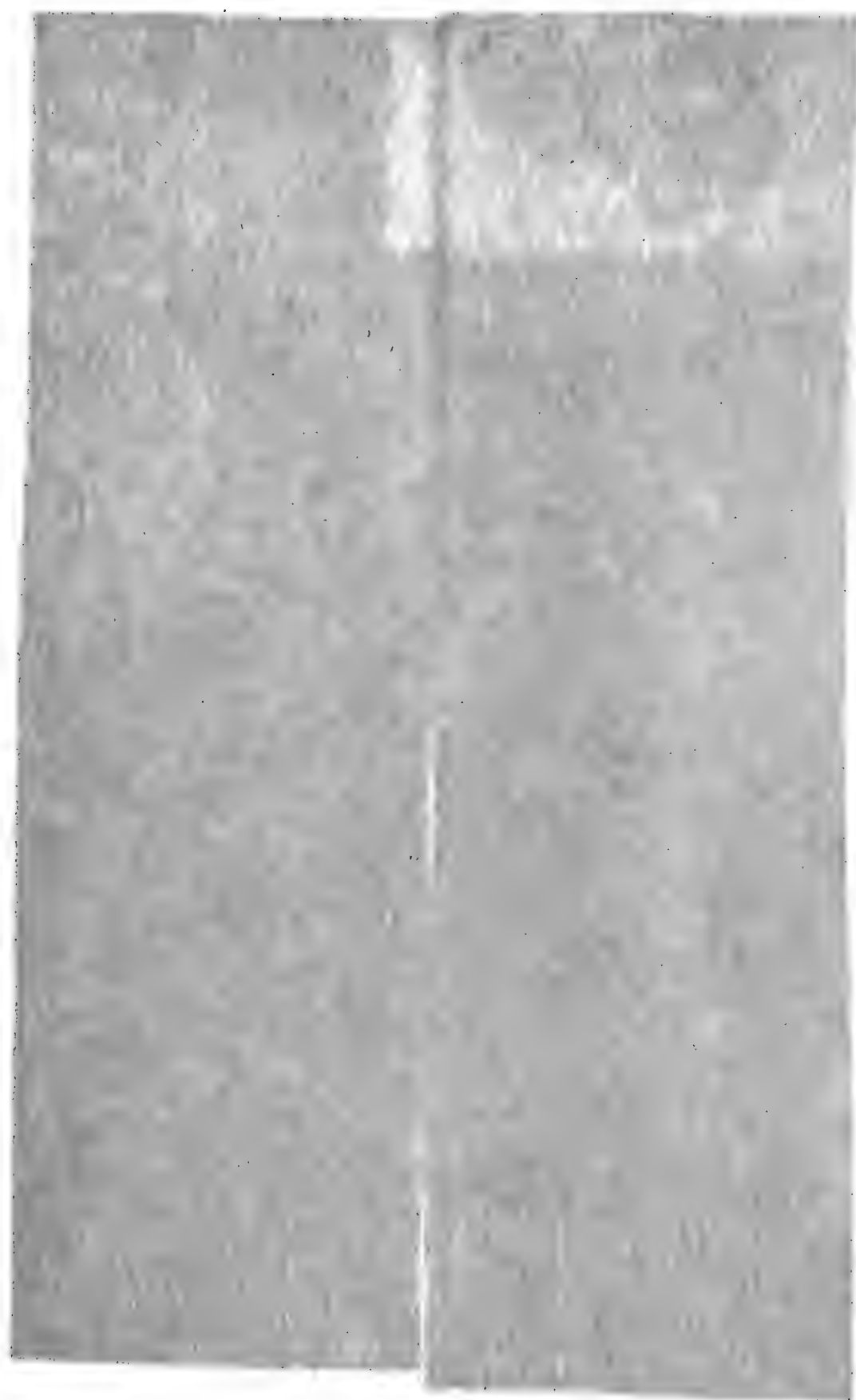
WILLIAM HENRY HOLMES.

identity as full or mixed bloods; and Neil M. Judd, "The Use of Adobe in Prehistoric Dwellings of the Southwest."

### Other Notable Contributions.

Contributions from other eminent anthropologists include discussions on "The Cult of the Ax," by George Grant McCurdy; "The Supplementary Series in Maya Inscriptions," by Sylvanus G. Morley; "The Domain of the Aztecs and Their Relation to the Prehistoric Cultures of Mexico," by Alfred M. Tozzer; "Cardan's Suspension in China," by Berthold Laufer, and articles by Gerald Fowke, Edgar L. Hewett, George G. Heye, Charles Peabody, Charles C. Willoughby, A. V. Kidder, S. A. Barrett, Franz Boas, Thoodoor de Booy, David I. Bushnell, jr., William Churchill, Roland B. Dixon, William Cyrus Farabee, R. E. Goddard, George Byron Gordon, Albert Ernest Jenks, A. L. Kroeber, Robert H. Lowie, Charles W. Mead, William C. Mills, Warren K. Moorehead, Nels C. Nelson, George H. Pepper, Marshall H. Saville, Frank G. Speck, Herbert J. Spinden and Clark Wissler.

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ADVERTISER

ss: Boston, Mass.

## MUSEUM CURATOR ACCORDED HONOR

W. H. HOLMES GIVEN

500-PAGE VOLUME

Smithsonian Institution Official  
Has Tribute on 70th  
Birthday

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A 500-page volume of anthropological essays, abounding with illustrations, was presented to William Henry Holmes, head curator of anthropology in the U. S. National Museum, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, Dec. 1.

The volume is a tribute by his friends and co-laborers in the study of anthropology, 44 of whom contributed original articles for publication in the anniversary volume. The book, of which only 200 copies were printed, was edited by Frederick W. Hodge, ethnologist-in-charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Holmes has been engaged in scientific investigations under the Government for 45 years, first with the Government geological surveys, then with the Geological Survey, and finally with the Bureau of American Ethnology and the U. S. National Museum. In fact, he has been in the scientific service of the Government continuously since 1871, with the exception of three years (1894-97), during which time he was curator of anthropology in the Field Museum of Natural History and professor of anthropic geology at the University of Chicago.

Besides being a geologist and anthropologist, Mr. Holmes is an artist of note, and has been curator of the National Gallery of Art, a branch of the National Museum, since its establishment, several years ago. Incidentally, he has been the representative of the Government at seven national and international exposi-

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(27)

# DR. WILLIAM H. HOLMES HONOR GUEST AT DINNER

His Seventieth Birthday Anniversary Celebrated by His Fellow Scientists of Washington.

Upon the occasion of his seventieth birthday Dr. William Henry Holmes, curator of anthropology of the National Museum, was tendered a dinner at the Hotel Lafayette last night. Practically the entire group of Washington scientists interested in anthropology and others were present to do honor to Dr. Holmes. His hosts were the men who have labored with him for thirty-five years in the government service and many who have co-operated with him from the outside.

## Volume of Essays as Gift.

A feature of the evening was the presentation to him of a handsome anniversary volume of anthropological essays. These essays, regarded as among the most important contributions to this science during the past decade, were chiefly written by the associates of Dr. Holmes.

The publication was edited by F. W. Hodge, chief of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, who made the speech of presentation.

## List of Dinner Guests.

Those invited to the dinner were: S. A. Barrett, Franz Boas, Theodore de Booy, David I. Bushnell, jr.; I. M. Casanowicz, William Churchill, Frances Densmore, Roland B. Dixon, William Curtis Farabee, Jesse Walter Fewkes, Alice C. Fletcher, Gerard Fowke, P. E. Goddard, George Byron Gordon, John Peabody Harrington, Edgar L. Hewett, J. N. B. Hewitt, George G. Heye, F. W. Hodge, Walter Hough, Ales Hrdlicka, Albert Ernest Jenks, Neil M. Judd, Allison V. Armour, Edward E. Ayer, James F. Ballard, Watson F. Blair, William K. Bixby, Norman Bridge, Robert S. Brookings, James William Bryan, D. I. Bushnell, sr.; Mitchell Carroll, W. Chalmers, William A. Clark, Stewart Culin, James B. Ford, Charles L. Freer, Thomas Gann, De Lancey Gill, John P. Harrington, Clarence L. Hay, Phoebe A. Hearst, A. V. Kidder, A. L. Kroeber, Francis La Flesche, Berthold Laufer, Robert H. Lowie, George Grant MacCurdy, Charles W. Mead, Trumar Michelson, William C. Mills, Warren K. Moorehead, Sylvanus Griswold Morley, Nels C. Nelson, Charles Peabody, George H. Pepper, Marshall H. Saville, Frank G. Speck, Herbert J. Spinden, John R. Swanton, Alfred M. Tozzer, Charles C. Willoughby, Clark Wissler, Mrs. John B. Henderspn, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Jackson, William H. Jackson, Hennen Jennings, Martin A. Knapp, J. S. Lemon, S. K. Lothrop, Le Duc De Loubat, Cyrus H. McCormick, Philip Ainsworth Means, George S. Mephan, Clarence B. Moore, W. F. Parks, Florence M. Poast, T. Mitchell Prudden, J. G. Rosengarten, Martin A. Ryerson, Homer E. Sargent, Frank Springer and H. M. Whelpley.

*The Evening Star*  
Dec. 2, 1916







VOLUME X

Section V. Current Gallery Activities, 1910-1920.



1912

The work of the division of Prehistoric Archeology, was mainly in continuance of the sorting, classification, arrangement, and labelling of the collections in their new quarters, and the installation of the exhibition series, which was well advanced at the close of the year. With the progress of this work I carried forward the descriptive and illustrative work for embodiment in the Handbook of Archeology which had been in course of preparation for several years. The opportunity for comparison and study was exceptional and the entire body of the collections was for the first time subjected to systematic scientific scrutiny.

A most important work was the designing of cases for the public display of the archeological collections. A series of upright cases was built for the state exhibits and table cases for the individual groups of artifacts. The classification and installation of these collections, although still far from complete is probably the most important single achievement of my archeological career. It can not be expected that those who follow and criticize me will have any conception of the condition of these collections before I took charge.





# A NATIONAL GALLERY

Over \$1,000,000 Worth of Pictures Owned by Government.

## SOME RECENT DONATIONS

Generosity of Mrs. Johnston, C. L. Freer and W. T. Evans.

## ROOM IN NATIONAL MUSEUM

Building Rapidly Approaching Completion and Will Be Opened to the Public Next Fall.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

Written for The Star and the Chicago Record-Herald.

The United States will soon have a national gallery, like England, France, Germany, Austria and other nations. The government owns more than a million dollars' worth of pictures and quite a collection of sculpture and other examples of the fine arts entirely distinct from the magnificent display of the industrial arts which overcrowds the National Museum. There is no finer collection in the world. Every expert will tell you that not only the contents, but especially the installation and arrangement of the National Museum, are superior to those of most institutions of the kind, and equal to the very best, notwithstanding the limited area and the crowded conditions of the alcoves and aisles. The great new building, which has been under construction for four years, is rapidly approaching completion and will be open to the public next fall. A quantity of new material is now being installed there, and Richard Rathbun, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in charge of the National Museum, is now fitting up one of the great galleries extending from the main entrance, on B street at the foot of 10th street, to the rotunda, for the department of fine arts, which will be opened in February under the direction of William H. Holmes, the well known artist, who has recently resigned the position of chief of the ethnological bureau to accept the new position. The hall is 169 feet long and 50 feet wide, and it is to be divided into a dozen or more rooms in order to secure wall space for the pictures.

The question of providing quarters for the National Gallery of Art has been a serious one. The regents of the Smithsonian asked Congress to furnish the means to fit up the second story of the old Smithsonian building until a special building could be erected. It was argued that such a recognition of the subject by Congress would undoubtedly lead to many and important contributions of art from private collectors, but the committees on appropriations have thus far taken no interest in the matter, and it has been necessary to fit up a provisional gallery of sufficient size to accommodate the existing nucleus of a collection, and such

ning with 1829, was presented to the museum in 1879. It has always been considered of very great value both from a historical and an ethnological standpoint, and the pictures attracted much attention in Europe, where they were exhibited about 1852. The collection was finally brought back to this country and, through liberal advances made to Mr. Catlin, came into the possession of Joseph Harrison, jr., of Philadelphia, whose widow afterward presented it to the government.

Other works of art came into the possession of the Smithsonian Institution from time to time, including a portrait of Washington by Charles Willson Peale, a portrait of Guizot, the celebrated author and minister of Louis Philippe, by George P. A. Healy; portraits of President Tyler and Senator Preston of South Carolina, also by Healy; portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Adams and Monroe by Gilbert Stuart, portraits of Jackson by Sully and Earle, various other paintings of more or less merit and thirty or forty busts and pieces of statuary, all of which were at one time gathered in the Smithsonian building. Some of them were destroyed by the fire of 1865. Those that were saved were sent to the patent office, the Congressional Library and the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Since the fire there have been several acquisitions of value, including a number of portraits of benefactors, regents, secretaries and collaborators of the institution and miscellaneous portraits and paintings, including those which formerly belonged to Gen. Grant; a portrait of the late empress dowager of China painted by Catherine A. Carl at the imperial palace, Peking, in 1903, and presented to the United States by the government of China. There are also a collection of about two hundred and fifty of the celebrated Braun autotypes illustrating the history of painting and a series of plaster casts from the most famous sculptures of the Assyrians, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, illustrating the history of sculpture. A collection of Japanese art gathered by Gen. Horace Capron was purchased by Congress in 1891, and several vases of great value have been received as gifts from the government of China. Various other objects scattered through the museum would be appropriate and attractive ornaments of any gallery of fine arts, particularly the carvings, embroideries, laces, etc., but it has been decided to let them remain in the various departments of industrial art and use the limited space in the new national gallery exclusively for the paintings bestowed upon the government by the late Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, Charles L. Freer and William T. Evans.

### The Johnston Collection.

The Johnston collection consists of twenty or more canvasses, both of the old masters and of celebrated modern artists. There is an exquisite landscape by John Constable, some of the best examples of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence and George Romney and a portrait of the present King Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, which was presented to President Buchanan by his majesty in 1862 as a souvenir of the latter's visit to America, while Mr. Buchanan was President. Accompanying this portrait are the original letters exchanged between President Buchanan and Queen Victoria concerning that memorable event.

Of great historical interest are the original tape copies of the first messages transmitted by electric cable across the Atlantic ocean in August, 1858, by President Buchanan and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and although they cannot be catalogued as works of art, they will remain with the rest of the bequest of Mrs. Johnston.

maintenance of all three and meet the necessary expenses of the increase which the years would bring. This error was recognized after the expenditure of nearly half a million dollars in the erection of the present Smithsonian building, and the money has never been refunded to that institution.

While the art side of the Smithsonian Institution was destined to be overlooked for half a century, it is an interesting fact that the first collection purchased from the Smithsonian fund, even before the completion of the building, was a series of engravings and etchings, the best that had been brought into the country up to that time, and in planning the building a gallery of art, consisting of two rooms, measuring respectively sixty-six by thirty-four and sixty by thirty-seven feet, was provided for exhibition purposes. During the next few years there were several interesting gifts and loans, including a collection of 152 canvasses, executed by J. M. Stanley, consisting of Indian portraits and scenes in Indian life, chiefly of ethnological value, although many of the pictures were considered to have artistic merit, also. This collection was never purchased by the government, although Congress made an annual allowance of \$100 to Mr. Stanley through the institution, to enable him to pay the interest on a debt which he had incurred to prevent the dispersion of the collection. Unfortunately the pictures were destroyed by fire when the building was burned, in 1865.

### The Catlin Collection.

Another collection, of more than 600 pictures, representing Indian portraits, landscapes and illustrations of aboriginal amusements, customs and ceremonies, which were painted by George Catlin during a period of twenty years, begin-



I. VICK  
ARY

uary 18, 1913.

that you  
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ly. 

al Committee.



# W. G. Fischer Art Galleries

1167 Fifth Avenue

New York September 12<sup>th</sup> 1911.

Wm. H. Holmes, Esq.

United States National Museum

Washington.

My dear Mr. Holmes,

Your very kind letter is very highly appreciated, for its sentiment, but more so for the fact that praise from you is praise indeed. - The many years I had the good fortune to know you served me with the knowledge, of your helpfulness of purpose, your far minded attitude towards every body, but particularly with one fact your modesty and selfabnegation; - wherever I may be, remember I am always at your service, my personal high esteem as my friendship have not changed by change of residence. - With my personal good wishes for your future and remembrance for your family

I am as always yours  
Sincerely devoted

W. G. Fischer

4 Thanks for letter and Photograph which I return if does not interest me.



WILLIAM CORCORAN EUSTIS  
CHAIRMAN

ELDRIDGE E. JORDAN  
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

H. ROZIER DULANY  
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM V. COX  
TREASURER

WALKER W. VICK  
SECRETARY

## Inaugural Committee

THE NEW WILLARD

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1913.

Mr. William H. Holmes,  
916 17th Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that you have been appointed a member of the Committee on Reception by its Chairman, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page. We hope it may be your pleasure to accept the appointment.

Yours very truly,

Secretary, Inaugural Committee.





1914

The report of the Head Curator for the year occupies pages 81-91. Attention was given as usual to the work of the Department of Anthropology, in its several divisions, and to the National Gallery, the report on the latter is found on pages 138-146. An article from "Art and Progress," (Vol. 6, No.1, November 1914) by the Editor, Miss Leila Mechlin, a copy of which is here included, gives a complimentary sketch of the Curator's work in the field of both art and science. She has been a good friend and an able promoter of the Gallery's interests for years. The engravings are of subjects obtained on the Curator's Maryland home place near Rockville.



1916

NARRATIVE

During this eventful year I continued official duties as Head Curator of the Department of Anthropology in the National Museum and as Curator of the National Gallery of Art, the collections of which departments are closely associated in the New Museum building. My appointment to the latter position (Curator not Director) took place January 1, 1910, the date of my resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Ethnology. The Advisory Committee of five members, including myself, was appointed by the Regents to assist in Gallery development and more especially in the responsible task of selecting additions to the collections. This arrangement continued until 1920 when the Gallery was separated administratively from the Museum and I was appointed Director.

Aside from official activities, I continued as President of the Water Color Club and the Society of Washington Artists, as Chairman of the Cosmos Club Art Committee and as Art Editor of the Journal ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

I occupied my Belmont Street home as usual, but spent the summers in large part in my charming little place "Holmescroft," near Rockville, where when duties permitted I pursued my art work under most favorable conditions.



(135)  
The year proved one of the richest in both artistic and scientific attainment. Upwards of a dozen episodes and events seem worthy of record.

(1) The meetings of the Nineteenth International Congress of Americanists and (2) the Pan American Congress. Both meetings beginning in 1915 and extending over into 1916. Of the former I was acting President and the latter Chairman of the Section of Anthropology. Meetings were held in the National Museum and in the Pan American building.

(3) The trip to Guatemala and Honduras with Dr. Morley was full of interest and rich in results. It extended from February 16 to April 12. On my return I painted "The Ox Team on a Dusty Road" which met with much favorable comment by the critics. , *See photo in volume*

(4) Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Coast and Geodetic Survey banquet, April 6.

(5) Reception to the French Scientific Mission to the Smithsonian Institution, June 14.

(6) The Poland Springs' art exhibit at which my oil painting "The Wanderlusters' Rest" was favorably received and placed second only to Chase's "Afternoon Stroll" by the critics. It is now in the National Gallery.

(7) Appointment by President Wilson to membership in the National Research Council which met in Boston.



36  
(8) Trip to Detroit to aid in classifying the ethnological and archaeological collections of their Museum.

(9) Trip to St. Louis to attend the meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America. Guest of D. I. Bushnell, Sr.

(10) Archaeological research and Museum installation continued with much time devoted to Bulletin 60 of the Bureau.

(11) Celebration of my Seventieth birthday and the presentation of the wonderful book of essays.





NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

*Banquet at the Harvard Club*  
November 14, 1916.

Please notice the number of your table, and take any seat at it not reserved by a card. If your name is not entered below, please notify Mr. Pickering. Exchanges at will.

3	Abbot	2	Hale	3	Pearl
5	Barus	8	Harper	4	Pickering
5	Baxter	9	Harrison	11	Prudden
6	Becker	4	Hayford	8	Reid
10	Benedict	10	Holmes	6	Richards
10	Boas	9	Howard	4	Rosa
5	Bogert	3	Hutchinson	6	Smith
11	Boltwood	7	Iddings	4	Story
2	Brown	1	Keen	5	Thomson
3	Bumstead	4	Leuschner	2	Skinner
10	Cannon	6	Lewis	2	Squier
8	Castle	7	Linogren	1	Stratton
10	Cattell	11	Lusk	2	Swazey
10	Chittenden	1	MacLaurin	2	Taylor
7	Clark	9	Mall	1	Van Hise
5	Clarko	9	Mark	1	Walcott, C. D.
8	Conklin	3	Marvin	5	Webster
7	Crafts	9	Mayer	1	Walcott, H. P.
8	Crew	11	Meltzer	1	Welch
7	Cross	11	Mendel	10	Wheeler
2	Crozier	4	Michelson	8	White, D.
9	Davenport	6	Morley	5	White, H. S.
7	Davis	6	Morse	4	Whitney
7	Day	4	Nichols	10	Wilson, Edmund
8	Farlow	3	Noyes	3	Wilson, Edwin
8	Goodale	7	Osborn	5	Wood
2	Griffin	6	Osborne		
3	Goodwin	9	Parker		

*Dinner at the Harvard Club*

*Nov. 14<sup>th</sup> 1916*

*On Jan 3-2 1931 this episode*

*had been in the collection*

*now. It is arranged with the idea of preserving to the Academy the*



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

PLEASE RETURN RELEASE CARD IF PUBLISHED

Information for publication Saturday afternoon, March 18, 1916.

GRAPHIC ARTS EXHIBITION.

Washington, D. C.--The Division of Graphic Arts, which forms a part of the U. S. National Museum collections, is now installed on the first floor of the Smithsonian building, where it is open week days from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

Graphic Arts is the expression of artistic ideas or the representation of objects on plane surfaces. This includes the evolution of drawing, painting, and engraving, and their reproduction in numbers by mechanical means or the light processes, for pictorial purposes and the graphic representation of ideas. The operations necessary in printing texts and in the making of the book are also included.

In museums of art, as these are usually understood, the results alone of artistic activities of man are shown to the exclusion of the applications, tools, and materials used by the artists. In the U. S. National Museum graphic arts exhibit, on the contrary, special stress is laid upon the material or technical side of art, and the collections therefore embrace, not only manuscripts, drawings, paintings, and prints, but papers, canvases, pencils, brushes, colors, inks, plates, types, tools, and machinery, as well.

Artists, engravers, publishers, and other friends, have cooperated with the Museum in assembling the different exhibits of this division, until it now comprises probably the most complete collection of its kind in the world, including many rare and unique specimens. It is arranged with the idea of presenting to the layman the



different methods and steps by which the several lines of work in graphic arts are accomplished.

The first process for producing a number of copies of the same picture was by the stencil, used in the 14th and 15th centuries, the next development was by relief printing from wooden and metal blocks in the 15th century. The progress of woodcutting is shown in the exhibits by relief prints from planks and blocks as well as many of the original blocks themselves.

Following the wood cuts came engraving in intaglio, also in the 15th century, and somewhat later etching in intaglio, and in the development of these two methods there sprang up many special processes of smaller scope, most of which are represented by specimens in these exhibits.

The collections are all located on the main floor of the Smithsonian building. The main hall contains exhibits relating to the development of writing, drawing and painting, together with the necessary tools and materials. Various color processes for printing reproductions of pictures, book bindings, etc., and printing in raised characters for the blind are also to be seen.

The room to the west of the main hall contains a small historical exhibit of wood cuts, wood engravings, engravings and etchings, a few alcoves being devoted to the results attained in each of these processes in the United States. In this room there are also shown some historical printing presses, the latest addition being the Wells Press, made in 1819, which was the first printing press to use the toggle joint instead of the old style screw. The earliest extant Bruce type-casting machine is also on exhibition here.

In the hall known as the Chapel, located at the extreme west



end of the building, are the technical exhibits showing the tools, materials, and the various steps necessary in each of several processes of reproduction. The etching process, for example, is shown by a series of plates, each depicting a stage in development from the smooth copper plate to the finished one, ready for printing. A complete etching outfit is included with this series, so that anyone who cares to, can with a careful study of the exhibit and its labels get a working knowledge of how etchings are made.

In the same manner each of the processes of wood engraving, steel and copper engraving, lithography, collography, and modern processes of reproduction based on photography are more or less completely shown.

Among the unique and complete exhibits, Japanese woodcutting and woodcut printing of pictures in color form a special feature. A complete set of tools and materials for such work is shown, together with several series of completed color blocks and successive proofs of the different color printings leading up to the finished picture.

It is interesting to know how closely the processes of engraving and etching are allied, and how they are combined in a single work of art. The picture of Ariadne, engraved by A. B. Durand, and incidently the first important engraving made in this country (1835), is a good example of combined engraving and etching; the background and setting is forwarded by etching, while the figure is engraved. A series of successive proofs shows how the work on the plate progressed and to what extent the artist improved and developed it before he took another proof.



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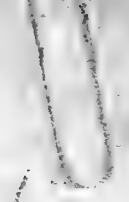
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Some of the features employed in making a Sunday newspaper colored supplement are shown, demonstrating the use and value of the Ben Day rapid shading mediums now so universally employed in engraving houses and lithographic shops.

Exhibits of this sort are constantly developing and growing, making it impossible to render a complete statement in regard to all the many details which are offered to the visitor, and which it is practically impossible to describe in a brief general report on such a broad subject.

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The first section of the report discusses the current state of the economy and the impact of the recent events. It highlights the challenges faced by various sectors and the need for coordinated action. The second section provides a detailed analysis of the data collected from the field studies, showing a clear trend towards the expected outcomes. The third section outlines the proposed solutions and the steps that need to be taken to address the identified issues. The final section concludes with a summary of the findings and a call to action for the relevant stakeholders.

The following table provides a summary of the key findings from the data analysis. It shows the percentage change in various indicators over the specified period, along with the corresponding confidence intervals. The data indicates a significant improvement in the overall performance metrics, which is encouraging for the ongoing project. The next steps involve implementing the proposed measures and monitoring their effectiveness over time. It is crucial to maintain communication with all parties involved to ensure a smooth transition and successful implementation of the plan.

(72)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

PLEASE RETURN RELEASE CARD IF PUBLISHED.

THE MUSEUM REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATION.

Washington, D.C.--In order that the American nation may compete with the other great nations of the world in developing the agencies of culture progress, provisions for four great museums are an absolute necessity. They are the museum of (1) Natural History, (2) American History, (3) The Fine Arts, and (4) Technology. Buildings for (1) one and (4) four of these are already provided, but their utilization is greatly embarrassed by the necessity of accommodating great collections which are not germane and which should be separately housed.

The Natural History Museum is a storehouse of all that relates to the natural sciences and the laboratories pertaining thereto, a vast and most important field which cannot be neglected by any modern nation. It now occupies in large part the large granite Museum building.

The Museum of History--of National History--is an absolute necessity to a civilized nation. In the United States it should represent and fully present the period of discovery, the fullest possible presentation of the events of the Revolution, the Civil War, and greatest of all, the world war which is now just closed, to say nothing of the intervening periods and the future. The development of a Museum of American History is an obligation of the present to the future that a civilized people cannot afford to ignore. It is deeply to be regretted that as yet no building has been provided.

The Art Museum is designed to accommodate all that relates to the vast range of the arts of taste, a vital field which so far is sadly neglected by our nation. It should stand for the encouragement and promotion of taste and refinement in every branch of human endeavor and should serve to mark the position of the nation in civilization and in the scale of refinement. It is manifest that the success of a people depends upon the proper application of the canons of taste to the whole range of its activities.

It is true that the art collections of the nation grow slowly regardless of the lack of adequate accommodation, but by no means to the extent that would be possible under reasonable conditions. The loss of great collections in the past due to our lack of preparedness is a matter of record. Art collections are made by men of taste and wealth, and as a rule at the close of the career of the collector the collection goes to the most worthy



institution within reach. The nation has already received rich gifts of art works though unable to give the least assurance that they would receive the treatment required by works of art. Everything else being equal, there can be little doubt that collectors would prefer that their treasures should pass into the possession of the nation, and Washington is the focusing point of the nation.

It should not be assumed for a moment that an Art Museum is for the accommodation of paintings and sculptures merely. The Art Museum of the nation should cover a vastly wider field--the history of art--its evolution and its application to every branch of human activity which calls for the exercise of taste. The world knows that the American nation so far has barely made a beginning in this essential direction and there can be no question that we should, at the earliest possible moment, provide for a fine-arts building equal or superior to the foremost in the world. On account of lack of artistic sense and design Americans have imported articles costing hundreds of millions.

The fourth requisite in the national group is the Museum of Technology. It should be devoted to the great field in which our national achievements are surprising the world. There is already a great body of material in hand but adequate expansion is forbidden by the lack of room. In case a building is provided for History and Art, the old red brick museum building will be made a Museum of Technology. This may be advocated not only because the building already contains a large body of technic material, but for the reason that being of brick and in the bad taste architecturally of the Centennial period, it would not prove satisfactory for the housing of either History or Art, these branches requiring structures of large proportions and in the noblest type of architecture.

The adequate founding of these four coordinated museums by the nation, in Washington is an absolute necessity if America is to establish and hold her place among the foremost peoples of the world.

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NOPI  
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
 DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
 DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
 5708 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.  
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60637  
 U.S.A.  
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 FAX (312) 837-3000  
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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

NATIONAL MUSEUM REPORT - 1916.

The head curators report occupies pages 16-31. His work for the year continued as heretofore. The report on the gallery for the year is found on pages 79-86. The report on the meetings of associations and Congresses at the Museum is given on pages 87-94. The most important being the International Congress of Americanists.





October 24, 1916.

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Mr. William H. Holmes, head curator of anthropology, visited the Detroit Art Museum, at the request of Mr. Charles Moore, Director, and spent a week classifying, arranging and labeling the collections in ethnology and archeology. Upon the completion of this work, Mr. Holmes visited the art museums of Toledo and Cleveland where attention was given to corresponding collections.

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#### **WILL ARRANGE EXHIBIT**

**Smithsonian Institution Expert  
Aids Society of Art.**

Professor William H. Holmes of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., has come to Detroit to rearrange the Stearns Collection at the Museum of Art.

Mr. Holmes is the author of a work on archaeological studies among the cities of Mexico; another on stone implements of the Potomac-Chesapeake tide-water province, which received the Loubat quinquennial prize of \$1,000. For the Smithsonian reports he has written numerous papers on subjects of ethnology and archaeology, especially relating to ceramic, textile and stone working arts and ornaments.

He is chief of the bureau of American Ethnology; head Curator on anthropology in the United States national museum; curator of the National Gallery of Art; a member of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and generally is recognized as an ultimate authority on the subjects with which he deals. He began work Tuesday and will be in the city for some time.



Dec. 15, 1916.

My dear Mr. Holmes--

It is quite gratifying to hear that you consider my article in the Memorial Volume: "'bully' without having read much more than the first line of each paragraph".

I truly hope, like a devout Christian, that when you read the succeeding lines of each paragraph, you will not find that your <sup>"bully"</sup>~~own~~ opinion has been premature and needs revision.

The idea is one which has been stewing in my mind for some years, and I have found much pleasure in reading about the people of different countries, and learning something of the Physical Geology of the regions, and then correlating the two. It works out all right.

I am proud that my effort is considered worthy of appearing in a book to which so many other "distinguished gentlemen" have contributed.

We can not "surprise" you again; but I hope we may be able to repeat the dose when, as the Irishman says, you come to be an "octogeranium".

Sincerely Yours,

Gerard Howke

1

(47)

1917

The years follow one another with rapidity and without important happenings but with many interesting details in the way of duties, responsibilities and undertakings. A list of my interests at the present period is given in the 1916 record.

My presidential address at the annual meeting of the Washington Academy, December, 1917, was "A Bird's-Eye View of Homo Sapiens" -- an outline of human history, illustrated by lantern slides (not published):

1. "The Apes" - a series of slides.
2. "Men of the Old Stone Age"
3. "Childhood of Art"
4. "
5. "Development of Activities and Arts -- Weapons, Implements, Processes, Buildings, Ships, Vehicles, Pottery, Drawing, Writing, Steam Engines, Electricity, etc."

The report of the Department of Anthropology for the year occupies page 15 of the Museum Report for the year. The only departure from the usual routine of the Head Curator is recorded as follows:

"Activities in the Division were in the main confined to such studies as were necessary in the classification, installation, and labelling of collections and to the correspondence.



The Head Curator was made Chairman of the Section of Anthropology of the Research Council of the Academy of Sciences, of which I attended many meetings in Washington, New York and Boston. The special question considered at these meetings was that of determining whether the science of Anthropology could aid in the important work of contributing to the preparedness of the army and navy. The problem was actually taken up early in the year and the first measure considered related to the examination of recruits. The methods and practices in this branch were known to be superannuated. The most important result to be anticipated from the researches suggested is the amassing on a scientific basis of accurate physical data relating to men of all nationalities and races entering the service and subject to examination.

The National Gallery report occupies pages 73-81 of the Annual Report.

*Art interests public and personal correspond closely with the preceding years*





(17)

Claims of James White  
to Canyon fame

New York Times, Sunday, Oct 14, 1917.

## FIRST EXPLORER OF GRAND CANYON

Achievement of James White  
Set Forth in Senate  
Document.

MADE THE VOYAGE IN 1867

Nearly Starved, Was Rescued from  
the Raft Upon Which He Lived  
for Fourteen Days.

A Government publication of more than usual local interest is Senate Document No. 42, just issued under resolution adopted June 4, 1917, being an article by Thomas F. Dawson, who gives the credit of first traversing the Grand Canyon of the Colorado to James White, a Colorado gold prospector, who it is claimed made the voyage two years previous to the expedition under the direction of Major J. W. Powell in 1869. The local interest lies in the fact that the rescue of White, nearly starved, naked, semi-delirious and emaciated almost beyond human resemblance, from the raft upon which for fourteen days he had been swept along the perilous channel, was made by residents of the river town of Callville, a settlement of "Mormons" at the head of navigation of the mighty stream, in what is now Nevada.

Old residents of Utah will remember, and readers of the State's early history will have learned, that half a century and more ago a not inconsiderable commerce between San Francisco and this city was carried on via this roundabout route—by freight teams, Callville-Salt Lake, and by barges, scows, sailing vessels and steamers San Francisco-Callville. Only a few weeks since, in the regular department of The Saturday News having the caption "Fifty Years Ago," mention was made of the exploration, by a party from St. George, Utah, of a part of the river hitherto believed to have been untraversed by white men.

But that voyage, though not without its perils, was not to be compared with White's terrible trip. These Utahans floated or poled their way down from somewhere near the mouth of the Grand Wash. He launched his raft several hundred miles further up, if not on the Grand River above its junction with the Green to form the Colorado, at least immediately below that junction, and certainly far above the point where the San Juan comes in. It was on the 25th of this month, fifty years ago, that White and one companion, having been attacked by Indians, who had killed the third member and leader of the party, sought escape by trusting themselves to the mercies of the treacherous stream; and it was on the 8th of September that White alone—his companion having been washed overboard and drowned at one of the many rapids encountered during the fearful journey, found succor at the Callville settlement. His was not the first craft from "up river" to meet the eyes of those settlers, the St. George party having preceded him by several months. But he, according to Mr. Dawson's showing, was the first to have traversed the long 500-mile stretch of the pitiless stream through the gigantic gorge that is truly one of the wonders of the world.

Mr. Dawson justifies the putting forth of the claim to this honor in behalf of White, by the fact that the Government monument to Major Powell, at the brink of the Grand Canyon, has raised anew the question as to whether the distinction conferred upon that officer should not be shared with another. The statements made in pamphlet, and the conclusions reached, will undoubtedly be challenged, but they appear on their face to be well founded. Mr. White is still living in Trinidad, Col., or was a month ago.

But, technically speaking, the Powell monument sets up no claim which anybody will attempt to contest. It refers to the indomitable one-armed officer as "The first explorer" of the Grand Canyon. It cannot be claimed for White that he "explored" the gorge.—Deseret News.

} Good & True  
W.H.H.



# WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

## Editors of Journal

WILLIAM R. MAXON  
NATIONAL MUSEUM  
EDSON S. BASTIN  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
C. W. KANOLT  
BUREAU OF STANDARDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

January 13, 1917.

Dr. W. H. Holmes,  
National Museum,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that  
at the Annual Meeting of the Washington Academy  
of Sciences held on January 11, 1917 you were  
unanimously elected President of the Academy for  
the year 1917.

Respectfully yours,

*Fred. E. Wright.*

Corresponding Secretary.



February 1, 1917.

Miss Adela Breton,

Hotel Savoy,

Niagara Falls, Canada.

My dear Miss Breton:

I must apologize for long delay in answering your good letter of January 6th. It was awfully nice of you to write me congratulations on the flattering celebration of my 70th birthday. I have been the recipient of so much attention lately that if I were easily spoiled my head would certainly be turned. As it is, I am feeling very comfortable though far from satisfied with what I have done with the 70 years which I have frittered away.

To Mr. Hodge I owe a great deal for it was he who with Morley and Spinedn conceived the idea of honoring me. It was he who did the vast work of getting together and preparing for printing the big volume. He told me of the proposed banquet a few days ahead and I got by accident a hint that there was to be a book but I did not have the least idea of what the book would be. However, I thought not to be entirely outdone so I carried along to the dinner about forty water color sketches with which I sprang a real surprise after thay had sprang theirs on me. It was to me a most gratifying affair and since



no representative of England was there I can console you in a slight measure by telling you that Mr. Hodge was born in England and that I am only nine generations from the Reverend Obadiah Holmes of Manchester.

I have seen your little green pamphlets and admire your small copies at the Peabody Museum and I am sorry that all of your data could not have been gotten together for the International or the Panama Congress.

I promised to review the Joyce books but could not find time. My duties and responsibilities seem to multiply with the years and I am now practically overwhelmed with things to do outside of my scientific research and work. I must tell you that Miss Fletcher is ill, suffering from bleeding of the nose, but is today reported convalescing. Mrs. Holmes is quite well and wishes to be remembered to you.

Trusting that you are quite well by this time and wondering why you stay so long in the land of chill rather than in the sunny South, I am,

Very truly yours,





Rochester N.Y. Mar 1 1917

My dear Mr Holmes:

Am just reading  
W. H. Moorehead's "Stone Ornaments,"  
1914.

He states "most readers will agree that  
Professor William H Holmes is the dean  
of American archaeology. Prof. Holmes has  
devoted the best years of a long, arduous  
and busy life to a study of Indian  
problems and particularly artifacts. etc, etc"  
My sincere compliments and delight in  
seeing again in print a just appre-  
ciation of your work.  
Mrs Putnam says "Pshaw! He's more than  
that - he's the most worthy gentleman  
I ever met." (Z w w)

So you see the whole Putnam family is  
for you. With best wishes

Sincerely

E. D. Putnam



54  
Washington Herald  
June 6, 1918

# G.W.U. AWARDS 182 DIPLOMAS AND 10 DEGREES

## Graduation Exercises in Central High School Hall Last Night.

Ten honorary degrees and 182 diplomas were conferred by George Washington University at commencement exercises held last night at Central High School before an audience that crowded the large auditorium.

"The University Graduate of Today" was the subject of the principal address, delivered by Joseph S. Auerbach, New York attorney.

"One would be false to all finer promptings who does not believe that the outcome of this war will be a transfigured edifice for the abode of civilization," he said.

The honorary degrees and the diplomas were conferred by Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, U. S. N., retired, president of the university, who delivered a brief address to the graduating classes.

### Recipients of Degrees.

*Doctor of Science*  
The recipients of the honorary degrees were: Master of arts, Abraham Lisner, master of science, Theodore Willard Case; doctor of divinity, Douglas Putnam Birnie; doctor of science, John Fillmore Hayford and William Henry Holmes; and doctor of letters, Joseph Smith Auerbach, James Howard Gore, James Phinney Munroe, James Macbride Sterrett and Isabel Anderson.

John B. Lerner, chairman of the board of trustees, presented Admiral Stockton resolutions drawn up by the board, expressing appreciation of his long service as president and regret over his resignation. Admiral Stockton's resignation becomes effective at the end of the present academic year.

Invocation and benediction were pronounced by Rabbi Abram Simon, of Eighth Street Temple. The board of trustees, members of the faculty, and the recipients of honorary degrees were seated on the platform. Members of the graduating classes, in caps and gowns, sat in the front center section of the auditorium. They marched into the auditorium in procession, headed by Victor Lyman Kebler, marshal and Henry Clay Lowry and Donald D'Arcy Shepard, assistant marshals. Music was furnished by an orchestra under direction of Herman C. Rakemann.



NEW YORK OFFICE  
THE ENGINEERING FOUNDATION  
33 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL  
ACTING AS THE  
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND RESEARCH  
OF THE  
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
1023 SIXTEENTH STREET

Washington, D. C.,  
June 1, 1918.

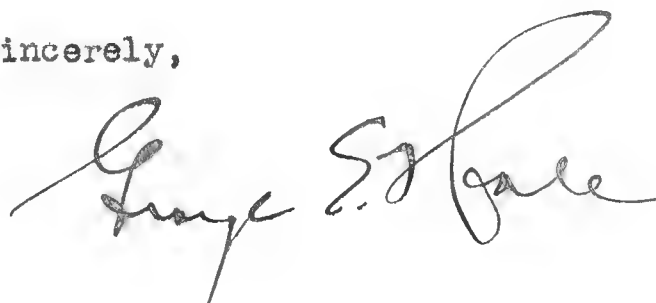
Dr. William H. Holmes,  
United States National Museum,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Holmes:

Accept my thanks for your kind letter of May 28. The suggestion it contains is a valuable one, and I will endeavor to have it followed up. It may be a little difficult to keep track of all the members of the group, but I will see if this cannot be arranged for.

Believe me, with kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "George S. Gale". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Yours very sincerely,".

GEH/ELM



1919

I have been on duty in Washington pretty steadily during the year. April was spent in rehabilitating the Museum exhibits after the removal of the great War Risk Collection. Later the Victory Liberty Loan Collection of paintings were installed, and in September an exhibition of aviation pictures <sup>was</sup> shown in the west hall, ground floor, for Captain Cushing.

My only important outing during the year was a visit to New York to attend the meeting of the American Federation of Arts. Mr. Walcott joined me and at the meeting at the Metropolitan Museum, May 17th, read a paper prepared by me on the National Gallery. With him I visited Mr. Freer, who was sick abed, and Mr. Pell, spending several hours with the latter. I was able to visit all of the important galleries, museums and art dealers, studying their collections. Visited Dr. Boas in the University and talked of ~~Spöber~~ and Hrdlicka. Visited the Roosevelt collection in the library. Went up to the Heye Museum and had a good time with Heye, Hodge, Saville and others. Saw Akley modelling a Roosevelt Memorial for Rock Creek Park - a circle with seals enclosing a lion with long slopes to a pool.

On May 20th Ralph Cross Johnson sent down a collection of 23 paintings which were hung at once in the North long room





1919

on the East side of the Gallery opposite the Harriet Lane Johnston Collection. Extensive war collections arrived and I had to care for and place on exhibition many hundreds of paintings, most of which must go finally to the Department of History.

On December 26th I was notified by O. P. Austin of my election to life membership in the National Geographic Society.

*My son William, discharged from war camp at ...  
is now with the Packard Auto Co, Detroit*



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY



REPLY TO THIS COMMUNICATION SHOULD  
BE ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED AT  
ROSENWALD HALL, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO , Nov. 21, 1919.

T. C. CHAMBERLIN  
ROLLIN D. SALISBURY  
S. W. WILLISTON  
STUART WELLS  
ALBERT JOHANNSEN  
R. T. CHAMBERLIN  
ALBERT D. BROKAW  
J. HARLEN BRETZ  
E. A. STEPHENSON

Professor W. H. Holmes,  
National Museum,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Professor Holmes:

I want to tell you how much I appreciate your fine work, "Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities." I appreciate your kind notices of some things that I have written.

I was very much delighted with your good word respecting my recent paper on "Investigation versus Propagandism." I have had pleasant notices from all who have written me about it, and nobody has thus far shown a disposition to kick over the traces. While the discussion of the Vero case has been a great advance on some of the old scrappings, I hope we may have still further improvement in the future.

Very cordially yours,

*T. C. Chamberlin*

*H.*

*Died Nov. 16, 1928*



COPY.

Tamworth, N. H.,  
December 1st, 1919.

Prof. W. H. Holmes,  
Washington, D. C.

Esteemed Sir:

Twenty-one years ago, my large collection of pre-historic copper, flint and other materials was on exhibition at Am. Mus. of N. H., N. Y. City, and through it I made greatly esteemed friends of Prof. F. W. Putnam and Mr. Morris K. Jesup, for the latter introduced me as his "friend", simply from my keeping my word, or promise to him. Prof. P. extended me very many courtesies socially. I had given many years to its collection in the Middle West. My home was, and is now in Boston, Mass., 3 Monadnock St., Dorchester, Mass. During its first year at Am. Mus. of N. H. you very kindly wrote me a very nice letter regarding it, and it was through you that I was placed upon mailing list for Bur. of Ethnology Annual Reports and the Bulletins which I prize very highly, and I am very grateful for Bulletin 60, Part I has been forwarded from Uphams Corner P. O. Station of the Dorchester District, all being in Boston. Am here for a few weeks at our old summer home in the White Mountains, and words fail to express my good fortune in getting it at a time when I can carefully study it. I consider it the masterpiece of all I have ever received in this line, and sincerely congratulate you upon its brilliancy. Words fail to express my full appreciation of it.

Thanking you very sincerely for your grand work, and with best wishes for your health, happiness and all that is good

Very truly yours,

Albert W. Robinson.

3 Monadnock St.,  
Uphams Corner Station,  
Boston, Mass.



PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
DEPARTMENT OF  
AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

CHARLES PEABODY, DIRECTOR  
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, CURATOR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW ENGLAND

W. K. MOOREHEAD, FIELD DIRECTOR

Andover, Mass. Dec. 1st, '19.

Professor William H. Holmes,  
U. S. National Museum,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Prof. Holmes:-

Many thanks for yours of the 28th. I appreciate your book very much indeed. I am glad to have it. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the lithic industries. I see that you called it *introductory*. When you come to treating of the objects in detail, I hope you will follow the Baltimore classification. I have put it to practical test, and it works.

Very sincerely yours,

Warren K. Moorehead







ALL CORRESPONDENCE  
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED  
TO THE SECRETARY

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
*Washington, U.S.A.*

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM  
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES  
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY  
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK  
ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY  
INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF  
SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

November 30, 1920.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with an invitation received from Georgetown University, you are hereby designated as the representative of the Smithsonian Institution on the occasion of the Academic Exercises to be held on the afternoon of December 6th, in connection with the celebration by Georgetown University of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of its School of Law, on December 4th, 5th and 6th.

The Reverend John B. Creeden, S.J., Rector of the University, has been notified of your designation, and a copy of the program of the celebration is enclosed herewith.

Very respectfully yours,

Secretary.

Professor William H. Holmes,

Director, National Gallery of Art,

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.



HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY  
AS RECORDED IN THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF  
THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION AND THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

1919

(From the 1919 Annual Report of the National Museum)

National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Art has, in the judgment of Dr. William H. Holmes, its curator, been lifted to a position in the art world inferior to but few of our American galleries by the munificent contribution of Mr. Ralph Cross Johnson, of Washington, comprising 24 rare works by European masters -- Italian, French, English, Flemish and Dutch.

Mr. Johnson has long been a friend of the Gallery. When it was first opened to the public in its present quarters on March 17, 1910, nine paintings of exceptional merit lent by him graced the walls of one of the small north rooms, and that room continued to display a varying number of valuable paintings on loan through his generosity until the spring of 1919, when the larger hall immediately south was assigned to Mr. Johnson's pictures. Twenty-four of his masterpieces were here installed, some of which had previously been exhibited and others new to the Gallery. As soon as the adjustment of



(63)  
the wall space was completed and the effect satisfactory, Mr. Johnson made deed of gift of the paintings to the Gallery as follows:

"Gift Inter-Vivos.

"I hereby give, grant, and set over unto the National Gallery of Art, now located in the National Museum at Washington, D. C., a collection of paintings, specifically enumerated and entitled in the attached Schedule, to be held by the said National Gallery of Art absolutely and in fee simple. It is my express desire and wish that said collection be hung in a room by itself without addition or diminution.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 19th day of June in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

RALPH CROSS JOHNSON (Seal)

"Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of--

"Richard W. Hynson.

"Charles P. Light."

"Schedule.

"Ruins and Figures	(large canvas) F. Guardi (signed)
Portrait of a Pope	(canvas) Titian
A View in Rome	(canvas) F. Guardi
Lord Mulgrave	(canvas) Thomas Gainsborough
Lord Abercorn	(canvas) Sir Thomas Lawrence



"Holy Family	(panel)	Bernard Van Orley
Landscape-Sunset	(canvas)	Richard Wilson, R.A.
Holy Family, Joseph and St. Elisabeth	"	P. P. Rubens
Portrait of a Man with Large Hat	"	Rembrandt (signed)
Landscape and Figures-Evening	(canvas)	Thomas Gainsborough
Autumn Landscape	(canvas)	David Cox
A Venetian Senator	(panel)	Lorenzo Lotto
Holy Family and Two Angels (circular)	"	Sebastiano Mainardi
"Edinburgh," or Sunlight and Air	(canvas)	J. M. W. Turner
The Duchess of Ancaster	(canvas)	Sir J. Reynolds, P.R.A.
Summer Afternoon-Landscape	(canvas)	Richard Wilson, R.A.
Portrait of Viscount Hill	(canvas)	Sir Joshua Reynolds
Sir Sampson Wright	(canvas)	George Romney
Archibald Skirving	(canvas)	Sir Henry Raeburn
Madonna and Child	(canvas)	Govaert Flinck - Flemish School
A Burgomaster	(canvas)	N. Maes (signed) Dutch
The Marriage of St. Catherine	(panel)	Innocenzo da Imola
Portrait of Mrs. Price	(canvas)	William Hogarth
Portrait of Mrs. Towry	(canvas)	Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A."

The other permanent accessions to the Gallery during the year were the portrait of Hon. Franklin K. Lane, painted by Ossip Perelma in 1918 and donated by Mr. Frank B. Noyes, of Washington, and a marble bust of S. F. B. Morse by Horatio Greenough, 1831, the gift of Mr. Edward L. Morse, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

The loans were two paintings in oil by William H. Powell, "Washington at Valley Forge," and Portrait of Alphonse Marie Louis de Lamartine, 1790-1864, painted from life, lent by Mrs. W. H. Powell of New York; oil painting, "Interior of Levaradin Church, Florence, Italy," by S. Jerome Uhl, from Mr. R. P. Tolman, United States National Museum; oil painting, "The Infant Jesus and Saint John," by Rubens, 1633, from





Hon. Hoffman Philip, Department of State; oil painting, "Madonna and Child," attributed to Raphael, from Mr. Thomas B. O'Sullivan, of Washington; water color, "Rhone Valley," by John M. W. Turner, from Miss Elizabeth Ogden Adams, South Lincoln, Massachusetts; and two portraits in oil, Maj. E. Alexander Powell, 1919, and Miss Clara J. Gordon, 1916, by Wilford Seymour Conrow, received from the artist.

In May Secretary Walcott, accompanied by the curator of the Gallery, visited New York to attend a meeting of the American Federation of Arts, on which occasion Doctor Walcott presented an address on the "National Gallery, Its Present Status and Prospects." Visits were made to various art museums and to the residence of Rev. A. D. Pell, who announced his intention to present to the Gallery a large selection from his vast stores of French and other art objects. At the close of the year the first installment of this collection had reached the United States National Museum and its installation was initiated in the north alcove of the Gallery.

The year marks the inauguration of purchases by the Council of the National Academy of Design from the Henry Ward Ranger Fund. The first acquisition, a landscape by Bruce Crane entitled "December Uplands," was assigned to the Syracuse Museum of Art, and under the conditions prescribed by Mr. Ranger can be reclaimed by the National Gallery of Art at any time



during the five-year period beginning 10 years after the artist's death.

Fourteen oil paintings from the collection by leading contemporary European artists deposited in the Gallery by the American Federation of Arts in June, 1915, were withdrawn by the Federation in October, 1918, for exhibition on circuit, being shipped to the Arnot Gallery, Elmira, New York. At the end of the year 12 of these had again been deposited in the Gallery by the Federation.

The Gallery, like other portions of the Natural History Building, was closed to visitors the middle of July, and before opening again to the public in April it was thoroughly renovated and the burlap on the walls in part renewed. Important changes were also made in the installation during the year, so that it is now in more perfect condition than at any previous period.

The Advisory Committee on the National Gallery of Art was unfortunate during the year in losing by death two of its valued members, Mr. Frederic Crowninshield on September 18, 1918, and Mr. C. Y. Turner on January 1, 1919. The latter, as chairman from April 12, 1913, gave liberally of his time and talent, while the former served as a member of the committee from its organization on April 16, 1908. By the appointment of Mr. Edmund C. Tarbell and Mr. Douglas Volk, the committee is now constituted as follows: Dr. W. H. Holmes, chairman and secretary, Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield, Mr. Herbert Adams, Mr. Tar-



67  
bell, and Mr. Volk.

The recent formation by a group of public spirited and patriotic men and women of a National Art Committee to secure for the National Gallery of Art a series of portraits of military, civil, and religious leaders in the World War, painted by American artists, is of special significance since, aside from valuable additions to the Gallery, it evidences the awakening of public interest in the welfare of the nation's art collections. Hon. Henry D. White (one of the peace commissioners) is the chairman of the committee; Mr. Herbert L. Pratt, of New York, secretary and treasurer; and among the members are Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mr. Henry Frick, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Mr. Guy Lowell, and Doctor Charles D. Walcott. There will be 20 or more portraits and the fund, already underwritten, is in excess of \$200,000.

(Pages 23-26, Report of National Museum, 1919)

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The death of Mr. William T. Evans, at Glen Ridge, New Jersey, on November 25, 1918, removes a benefactor to whom the National Gallery of Art is greatly indebted. By a series of donations, continuing through a period of some eight years, from March, 1907, Mr. Evans presented to the Gallery what is regarded as one of the choicest and best collections of contemporary American paintings existing. This contains 150 paintings and 1 fire etching, representing 106 American artists,



68  
besides 1 bronze by an American sculptor, and 115 examples of the work of 16 of the foremost American wood engravers. The gift was made most unostentatiously, with the sole purpose of establishing a gallery of American painting in the National Gallery, and represented the most valuable pictures in Mr. Evans' private collection at the time.

Mr. Evans, of Welsh-Irish ancestry, was born at Clough Jordan, Ireland, in 1843, and was brought to this country by his parents when a year old, first settling in Scotch Plains, New Jersey, and later moving to Jersey City. Mr. Evans graduated at the New York Free Academy, studied architecture two years, and finally went into business as an employee of E. S. Jaffray & Co. There he attracted the attention of the late Philo Mills and John Gibb, and when they founded their dry goods house of Mills & Gibb, they entrusted the financial management to Mr. Evans. Displaying marked business ability he soon became a partner and later its president. He was an intense worker day and night throughout the largest portion of his life.

Mr. Evans formed three art collections. The first consisted of modern foreign paintings and was sold in 1890, his interest in foreign art leading to the decoration of St. Michael being conferred on him by the Bavarian Government. Deciding to devote his energies and purse to the advancement of American art, Mr. Evans began collecting American paintings,





769  
buying judiciously as well as generously, and in most instances from the artists who were struggling and unknown to fame. He became a life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a member of the National Arts Club, Lotos Club, and Salamagundi Club, gave an annual prize for the American Water Color Society, and developed his art work in many other directions. The sale of his second collection of paintings in January, 1900, was regarded as the turning point when American art came into its own.

In 1913 a third sale of paintings of his collecting again marked an advance in the estimated worth of American paintings, and virtually ended his work as a collector. Mr. Evans did more than almost any other collector to promote interest in American art, and to his patronage many of the leading American artists today owe their first step toward success. (Page 50-51, Report of National Museum, 1919)

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From

Report on the Department of Anthropology,

By W. H. Holmes, Head Curator

In preparing the report of the Department of Anthropology for the year the reports furnished by the several curators have been freely utilized and in each case due credit



170  
has been given for the work accomplished. In some of the divisions the work of the year has been conducted under exceptional difficulties due to the occupation of certain exhibition halls of the Natural History Building by the War Risk Bureau. The exhibits belonging to these halls had to be stored in other exhibition halls which were thus necessarily closed to the curators as well as to the public. It is gratifying to observe, however, that the restoration of the exhibits to their places has afforded the opportunity of making noteworthy improvements in their installation.

It may not be inappropriate to note in this place that the head curator's lifelong interest in art has led during past years to a considerable expansion of his duties; first to the care of the art works and to consideration of the art side of installation generally, and finally to his appointment as curator of the rapidly developing National Gallery of Art--a work which has added greatly to his responsibilities. In the administration of the two departments the head curator has been assisted by Miss Louise A. Rosenbusch, recorder.

The additions to this department were received in 400 accessions, with a total of 15,421 specimens, of which 3,088 were loans or deposits, classified and distributed as follows: Division of ethnology, 1,140 specimens; art textiles collections, 62 specimens; section of musical instruments, 2



specimens; section of ceramics, 476 specimens; division of physical anthropology, 233 specimens; division of American archeology, 1,718 specimens; division of Old World archeology, 119 specimens; division of history, 10,274 specimens; historical costumes collections, 82 specimens; division of mechanical technology, 182 specimens; division of graphic arts, 1,127 specimens, section of photography, 6 specimens. There were also received from various sources for examination and report 29 lots of specimens, diversified in character and importance. (Pages 53-54, Report of National Museum, 1919)

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### 1919

(From the 1919 Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution.)

#### The National Gallery of Art

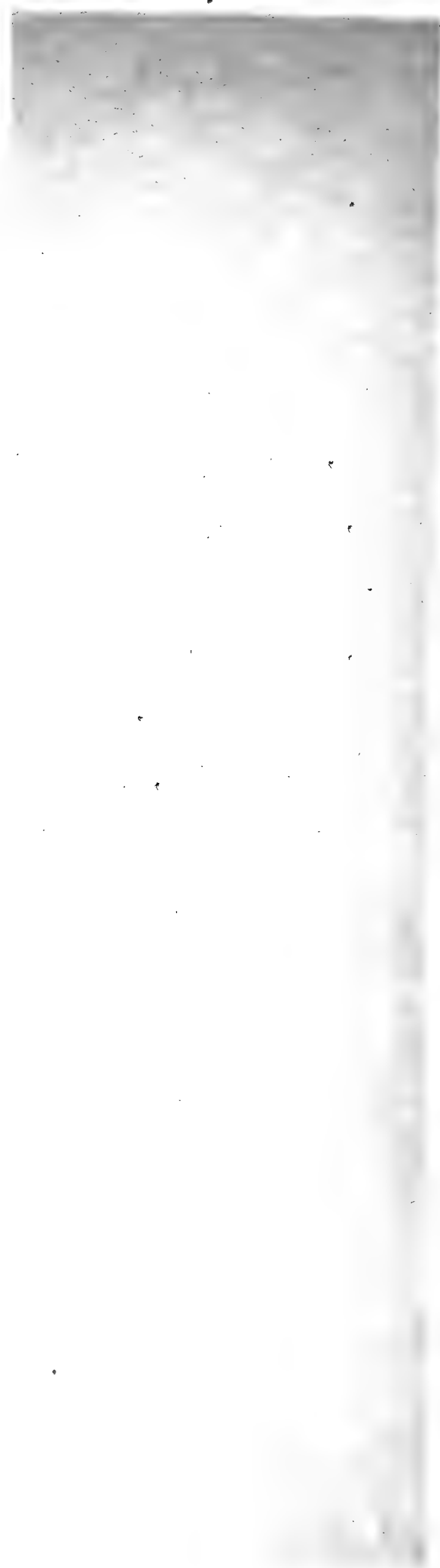
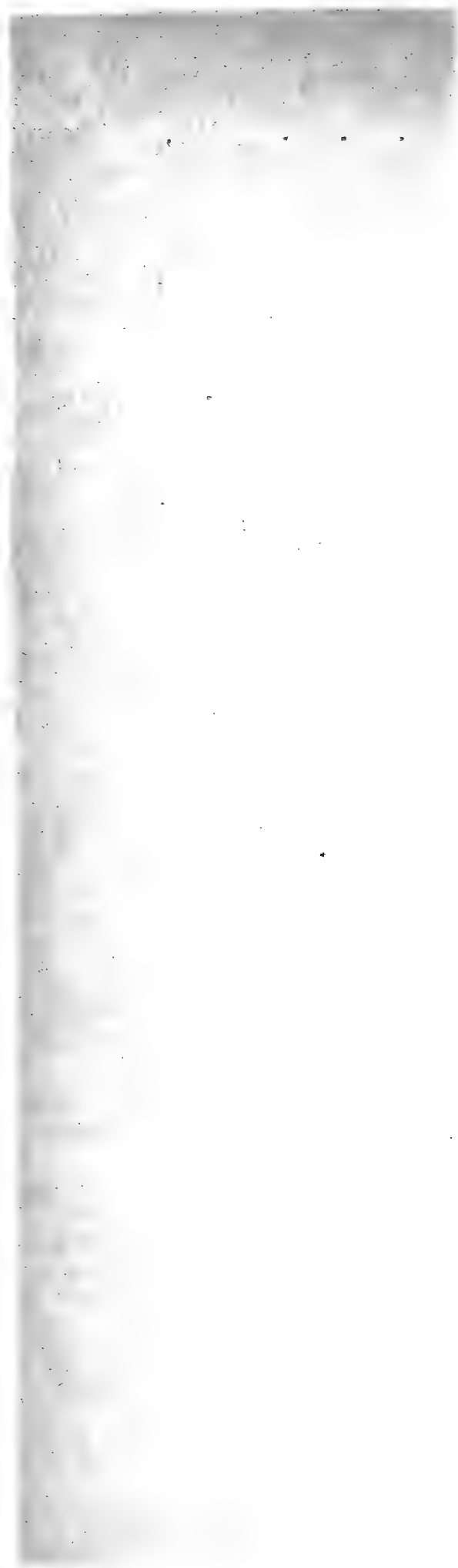
The National Gallery of Art is fortunate in the acquirement of art works of exceptional importance during the year. Among these the most noteworthy is a gift by Mr. Ralph Cross Johnson of 24 paintings, which comprises selections from the brushes of 19 of Europe's foremost masters. The Gallery is thus more fully assured of a worthy position among the galleries of the Nation. The extension of the Gallery's activities to wider fields than heretofore is marked by the ac-



72  
quirement by gift of an installment of a rich collection of art works of European origin from Rev. A. D. Pell, of New York.

Notwithstanding the prevailing labor conditions much progress was made during the year on the building being erected by the Institution at the expense of Mr. Charles L. Freer, on the southwestern corner of the Smithsonian reservation, to house the Freer collections of American and oriental art. The building was entirely inclosed at the end of the year, the exterior granite and marble walls and the roofs being completed. Work on the interior is now progressing satisfactorily, and it is expected that the structure will be entirely finished this autumn. (Page 35.)





# MAN AND MASTODON

## Remains of Animals Dug Up in Indian Territory.

### PROF. HOLMES MAKES DISCOVERY

**"A Great Soup Dish in Which All Creatures, Ancient and Modern, Were Gathered Together"—Remains of Extinct Horses and Extinct Buffaloes Also Found—Man Not Contemporary with the Mastodon—Theory to Account for the Finding of the Bones.**

"It was like a great soup dish in which all kinds of creatures, ancient and modern, were gathered together."

This was the picturesque phrase used by Prof. W. H. Holmes, of the United States National Museum, who has just returned from Indian Territory, where he made what may fairly be described as one of the most notable discoveries in the history of American archaeological research.

Reliable reports having been received to the effect that relics of human art had been found associated with bones of the mastodon and mammoth in the neighborhood of Afton, I. T., it was decided to investigate the matter thoroughly, and Prof. Holmes left Washington about a month ago with that object in view. The locality in question was an ancient sulphur spring, a "medicine" spring of the Indian tribes, and is used to this day as a source of water supply. Having reached the spot, the professor dug out the deposits and secured a great quantity of teeth and bones of various extinct animals, including the mammoth and mastodon, which were mixed up in the most extraordinary manner with large numbers of the most exquisite flint knives and spear heads ever seen. There were nearly 1,000 of these implements.

Prof. Holmes has brought back with him several large boxes full of the animal remains, which include teeth of an extinct species of ox (perhaps a musk ox), an extinct species of horse, and a large variety of bones of modern animals, such as the ordinary buffalo, the deer, the elk, and the wolf. The extinct horse and ox were evidently contemporary with the mammoth and mastodon and roamed the plains region at the same period with those giant pachyderms.

"Now, realize, if you please, that all these creatures, ancient and modern, or, rather, their remains, were dug out of a single hole in a muck bed on the plains of Afton," said Prof. Holmes yesterday. "All of the material collected, including the articles of human manufacture, were obtained from an excavation not above a yard and a half cube. The implements

are far superior in quality to anything of the kind that we have in the National Museum, while the collection as a whole probably surpasses in interest any single find hitherto made.

#### A Deposit of Bones.

"The place I was called upon to visit was a most unpromising swamp—a quaking bog, which shook beneath the feet as one stepped upon it. In the midst of this bog was an ancient spring, which, as indicated by our investigations, had been used for ages as a drinking place by animals of all kinds. Not long ago an effort was made to improve the quality of the water supply, necessarily valuable in that region, by sinking a sort of wooden box, five feet or so square into the marsh where the water bubbles up. The mud was cleared out of the water-hole as far as possible, and boards were driven down into the moist soil. Incidentally a good many teeth of mastodons and mammoths were found, together with flaked flint implements, and these excited the attention of Dr. R. H. Harper, of Afton, a gentleman of scientific inclinations, who notified the National Museum.

"The first thing we did was to clear out the spring box, which was partly filled with mud, placing boards over the surface to stand upon while we worked. At a depth of four or five feet the men began to throw out mastodon teeth and some flint implements; but a little deeper the deposits became much richer. It appeared that the sharpened lower ends of the boards used for making the box had been driven into accumulations of bones of buffalo, elk, deer, wolves, and horses (all modern animals), associated with large numbers of beautiful flint tools, while all about and intermingled with these modern things were the bones of ancient forms of mammals.

"The water came in as fast as two men could dip it out, but gradually we made our way through the surface muck into the stratum of loose gravel. Buried in the gravel at still greater depths we found plentiful remains of the mastodon, the mammoth, the extinct horse, and bison. After a bit the spring-box caved in, and then we had to begin digging outside of it, about twelve feet from the spring. This was easier to manage, the earth being more solid at a little distance from the spring basin. Finally, having removed the box, we cleared the hole entirely out and carried the pit down several feet more. The depth of the excavation when we finished was perhaps nine feet.

"The flint implements were nearly all contained in a single pocket, none of them being deeper down than six or seven feet, and the bones of modern animals were confined to approximately the same area. As for the teeth of the mastodons and mammoths, they diminished in numbers as the digging was carried farther away from the spring. Practically all of the implements were in the spring itself. I had pits dug at distances of twenty feet from the spring on the north, east, and west sides, but they yielded very little. One flint tool was found in the muck, and beneath that an occasional tooth of mammoth or mastodon.



4  
"Among other objects that we dug up were bone tools, which probably were used for flaking the flint implements. One mammoth tool was of remarkable size, measuring sixteen inches in length. Though I brought back a great many of these teeth, they represent only a small fraction of those found. Many of them are wonderfully perfect, the enamel having preserved them, while the ordinary bones are nearly all decayed. One mammoth tooth, by the way, is so abnormal in shape, being a regular freak tooth, indeed, as to indicate that the animal to which it belonged must have suffered fearfully from toothache during its lifetime.

"Now, there are several points of very notable interest about this discovery. Why, in the first place, should all of these remains of different kinds of animals, both ancient and modern, have been gathered together in this spring? Secondly, what is the meaning of the surprising deposit of exquisite flint implements, likewise found there? Thirdly, does the association of these implements with the remains of the mammoth, mastodon, and other extinct animals indicate that the men who made the tools were contemporary with the creatures in question?

#### Man Not Contemporary with Mastodon.

"As for the last question, the answer is emphatically a negative. There is not the slightest reason for supposing that the people who made the tools lived at the same period with the mastodon and mammoth. The ancient water-hole was situated in the midst of the great buffalo range of the West—a region that was formerly the hunting ground of the most famous buffalo hunters, the Sioux. To them the spring was a sacred place, perhaps the dwelling place of the god of water, the father of the buffalo tribe, or some other deity, and to this divinity they made offerings, throwing into it implements which were intended probably as propitiatory gifts, to persuade the god to grant good fortune in the chase. It is noticeable that not one of the tools has been used, the points and edges being as perfect as when made, and there is every reason to suppose that they were sacri-

ficial and were made especially for the purpose. Description can hardly exaggerate the beauty of their workmanship.

"It was before and perhaps during the glacial period that the mammoth and mastodon roamed those plains. But that region was not invaded by the mighty ice-sheet which spread southward as far as Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Omaha. In all probability the country was then much like what it is to-day. The great elephants may have come to drink at the water-hole described and some of them thus become mired in the bog, dying there, and leaving behind them their teeth and a few bones as memorials. It was the same way with the extinct horse and the extinct species of buffalo.

"There came a time when these ancient animals were succeeded by creatures of other types. The mammoth, the mastodon, the early species of buffalo, and the others passed away, and there arrived the elk, the deer, the buffalo, and the wolf. When they came or whence they arrived we do not know. Probably man was the last arrival, but when he appeared on the scene or where he came from we can only surmise.

"How wonderfully interesting is the history of this spring in the midst of a desolate morass on the plains of the Indian Territory! Through age after age it was a center of interest and a gathering place for the animals of the region. Strange and monstrous creatures, now long vanished, came there to drink century after century. They passed away and other tribes of mammals took their place—when or why we do not know. Finally, primitive man arrived, and he, too, drew his water supply from the hole in the marsh. For him it acquired a supernatural interest; the dream of some prophet provided it with an imaginary god, and the wondering people cast into its waters appropriate votive offerings. The savage hunter passed away in his turn, but the spring remains to-day as it was in bygone ages, and the passing traveler quenches his thirst at the bubbling fountain which has witnessed whole chapters of geologic and biologic as well as anthropologic mysteries."

RENE BACHE.



the equivalent of \$2 for each on acceptance of the story.

#### ANCIENT INDIAN PAINT MINE.

**Prof. Holmes, Who Visited It, Says  
It's the Most Wonderful He Ever  
Saw.**

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1903.

Prof. William Holmes, chief of the bureau of ethnology, said concerning his investigation of an ancient Indian paint mine in Leslie, Mo.:

"Reaching there, we found that in working the mines of black hematite ore, almost as hard as iron itself, the miners had come across ancient pittings and tunnelings. The strata of ore lay beneath the surface of a broad valley, and in one place, an area of 1,000 by 2,000 feet, the strata were literally honeycombed with these ancient galleries. They were driven through the hardest part of the ore, and in places were seven and eight feet high by five in width. The number of stone sledge hammers which Mr. Cox's miners found in these tunnels was simply enormous, and I saw one pile of 1,300 which the miners in passing to and from their work had picked up in the ancient workings.

"At first I was completely astounded, and at a loss to know what stone the prehistoric miners had sought when they drove these galleries through the hardest of hard iron ore with no tools other than their stone sledges. I knew the American aborigines were in the Stone age up to the coming of the whites, and no iron implements or weapons had ever been discovered in any mound or grave of the pre-Columbian period. So that, therefore, I was shut out from assuming that they were after ore.

"I began looking about over the neighborhood, thinking perhaps they used this hematite as material for flint and arrowheads; but soon found that here, as elsewhere over the country, the axes, arrowheads and spear points were all of flint and quartz.

"Finally, however, I discovered that throughout this mine there were occasional large pockets of red and yellow oxide of iron, which every tribe of American Indians, from the Arctic ocean to Mexico, used for paint. In fact, red paint was as indispensable to the Indians as food and drink to us, and it was to secure this red oxide that they drilled the tunnels in the Cox mine.

"I have examined twelve aboriginal mines in various parts of the United States in my time, but this is by far the most extensive and wonderful that I ever encountered. The aborigines must have gathered there by thousands at times, and there is no telling how many centuries it took them to peck their way through this hematite, almost as hard as the iron itself, in reaching the pockets of red oxide. I gathered up a large number of their sledge hammers, which were boxed up and are now on their way to the National museum."



May 11, 1914.

Mr. Thomas A. Joyce,  
Department of Ethnography,  
British Museum, London.

My dear Mr. Joyce:

I have had occasion to go pretty carefully over your admirable work on South American Archaeology and, as I wrote you before, am still much pleased with the work, but I have come across your references to the evidence of very early man on the continent and beg to be permitted to ask a question and to submit my views on certain points. On page 227 you refer to the discovery of the jaw bone of a saber-tooth cat with a flint arrow-head fixed in it. I have not been able to find the authority for this statement and trust that you will be so good as to give it me.

With regard to the so-called palaeolithic implements of Patagonia, page 238, I want to tell you that to my mind there is not the least ground for calling any of these palaeolithic. Doctor Outes was doubtless following the old assumption, quite right in the Old World but quite wrong in the New, that certain types





of chipped stone are necessarily palaeolithic. Abbott, Wright, and Wilson followed this false lead and have imposed a most unfortunate error upon the archaeological world. I became convinced of their error years ago, and as yet find no reason to change my mind. Although man may have arrived in America at an early period, the testimony is so burdened with error and so deeply buried in amateur literature as to be of little value. Doctor Hrdlicka's recent researches confirm my view, and I want to ask you when you come to write about Northern America that in considering the testimony you give particular attention to the qualifications and character of those who have engaged in field work as well as those who have ventured to write upon the subject.

I am myself in the midst of a handbook of American antiquities which is to comprise a number of volumes, and am trying to place the problems and the evidence before the world in a fair and unbiased manner.

Sincerely yours,

Head Curator,  
Department of Anthropology.

P. S. The ink had hardly dried on this page when your volume on Mexican archaeology was placed on my desk. It looks good and I shall read it with pleasure, and I am sure with profit.



about 1903

## AMERICAN ABORIGINES.

### *Work of Smithsonian Institution in Preserving Ancient Records.*

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 14.—“Not only to preserve a record of the native races of our country but to place at the disposal of the general government information which will enable it successfully to deal with the Indian tribes has been the object always before the members of this bureau,” said Professor W. H. Holmes, chief of the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, the other day. “These tribes are all that remain of one of the four great races of man (Caucasian, Negro, Mongolian and American). They are the former owners of the American continent, and we are spurred on to renewed effort in our investigations by a realization of the fact that this people with all its racial characteristics and varied and interesting culture is passing away in a great measure unrecorded.

“Although there has been in recent years a general awakening of interest in the Indian, few realize the rapidity with which changes are taking place or feel the imperative need of acting now. We believe it to be the duty of the national government to complete the record of this people for the benefit of science and

history, so far as the fast vanishing remnants will permit. No other agency is equal to the task, and what is not done by the present generation of students must remain forever incomplete.

“The work already accomplished by this bureau since its foundation is valuable and important, and its researches, if properly carried out, will form the greatest body of information regarding the history of man in the primitive stages of his development that the world can ever possess, for primitive conditions in all parts of the world are being rapidly swept away, even in the remotest regions, by encroachments of the advance guard of civilization. It is believed that the work now being done by the bureau, since it cannot be repeated, must grow in value with the flight of years, and few publications of the government will be so enduring and remain so long a valuable source of historical and scientific information as those embodying the results of our investigations.”

The researches of the bureau are, however, not the first governmental investigations among the Indians. As early as 1795 the Secretary of War appointed Leonard S. Shaw deputy agent to the Cherokees, with instructions to study their language and home life and to collect materials for an Indian history. Thomas Jefferson, in planning the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-'06, instructed Lewis to make extensive investigations among the Indian tribes with which he came in contact. Jefferson and Albert Gallatin both published accounts of personal observations. The Rev. Jedidiah Morse was commissioned by the President in 1820 to ascertain for the use of the government the actual state of the Indian tribes of our country.

Over half a century ago the Smithsonian Institution published as the first volume of its “Contributions to Knowledge” a work on the ‘Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley,’ by Squier and Davis, and up to the time of the founding of the bureau of ethnology the institution had issued many publications on ethnology and archæology.

Before the organization of the bureau Congress had given substantial aid to the publication of Schoolcraft's voluminous work on the Indians, and various representatives of the War Department had visited and reported on the tribes and monuments in various parts of the West. The Hayden survey of the territories had examined and described many of the cliff and pueblo dwellings and had published papers on the ethnology of the Mississippi Valley. Major J. W. Powell, chief of the survey of the Rocky Mountain region, the first man to explore the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, had accomplished much among the tribes of the Southwest and had begun a series of publications known as “Contributions to North American Ethnology.” It is observed, however, that these early studies were generally disconnected, and it remained for the bureau to systematize the work and to verify and round out the matter in such a way as to make it of real and permanent value.

In 1789 Congress recognized the importance of investigations among the tribes by establishing the bureau, the operations of which were placed under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institution. Major Powell was selected by Professor Baird, secretary of the institution, to organize and conduct the bureau. The new director found before him a diversified field, and began to classify the tribes and the various subjects relating to them as a means of deciding just what part of the task should be undertaken by the government. The vast extent of the work will be realized when it is stated that scattered over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf to the Arctic



## AMERICAN ABORIGINES.

Continued from second page.

Ocean there are upward of three hundred tribes and tribal groups, speaking nearly that many languages as distinct from one another as the several tongues of Europe and having tribal histories, habits, customs, religions and social organizations, arts and industries as diversified as the peoples and the languages. The problem was a complex and a difficult one. It was manifestly impossible to investigate all of the tribes fully, and it was decided to select a few promi-

nent examples and make exhaustive studies of these to stand as types for all. But this meant the devotion of the life of a particular student to each tribe, for it is the work of a lifetime to learn a language and master all that pertains to the history, the traditions, the institutions and the life of a tribe.

For the more practical requirements of the government studies were made of the location, number and condition of the tribes, their relation to one another and to the whites, especially as represented by wars, treaties and cessions of land that lost them a continent. Other studies were undertaken with the view of aiding in the treatment of the tribes and in adjusting them to the conditions imposed by civilization. These include their social organizations, religious beliefs, modes of life, occupations, resources, physical and mental characters and their capacity for education. Attention has been given also to their physiology, medical practices, sanitation and other matters relating to their material welfare.

Another important branch of the labors of the bureau is the examination of the antiquities of the country, the collection of relics, the mapping and description of the ancient mounds, cliff dwellings, pueblos and other monuments, and, under the law recently passed for the preservation of these monuments, the uncovering, repair and restoration of the important ruins in order that they may be preserved to the public for all time. The recent operations of Dr. Fewkes among the Casa Grande ruins of Arizona is a good example of this work, a ruined town of great interest having been brought to light and made available to students, tourists and the people generally. In order to assist the government departments having custody of the public domain in preserving the antiquities, the work of compiling a descriptive catalogue of the sites has been undertaken, and several bulletins relating to this work have already been published.

It happens that at present the majority of the members of the bureau's staff are in Washington working up their field operations and preparing the results for publication. The researches of the last summer extended to tribes and antiquities in Alaska, British Columbia, Ontario, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Louisiana and Florida. A large part of the force has been engaged in preparing articles for the "Handbook of the Indians," which is a review or summary of all that has been so far collected concerning the tribes. This work is regarded as preliminary to a series of handbooks treating of several important subdivisions of the subject in greater detail, some of these being already far advanced toward completion. These handbooks relate to the history of the tribes, to the languages, to the arts and industries, to social and governmental institutions, to the religious, to the folklore, to the physical and mental characteristics, to the sign languages, land cessions, archaeology, etc. The "Handbook of Languages" is now nearly ready for the press, and several others are well advanced. Meantime, the field investigations are going on in various directions,











PLATE I. ALTAR-PIECE, TEMPLE OF THE BEAU RELIEF, A MASTERPIECE OF STUCCO WORK, PALENQUE, CHIAPAS. (WALDECK.) SEE PAGE 5.

*As the relief is generally so the suggestion that the  
 various other relief and ornaments are the work of the  
 same person is almost certain to be the case.*



New Imperial Series Vol XXXIV  
Archaeological Survey of India  
PALLAVA ARCHITECTURE  
ALEXANDER REA

Pl. XXIX

Madras 1909

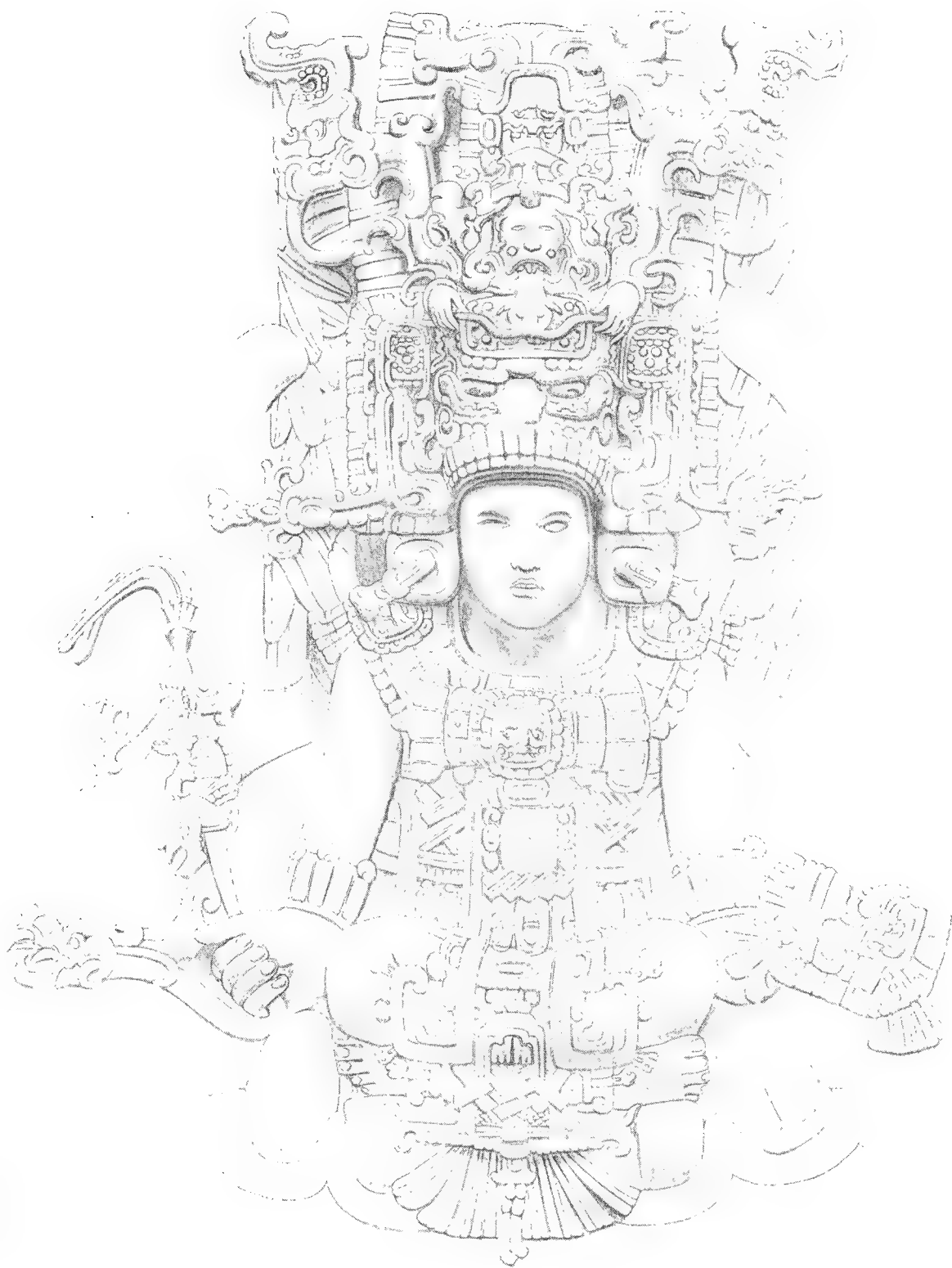




## YUCATAN AND THE FAR EAST

The opportunity has not presented itself to me to go deeply into the study of the analogies between the art of the Yucatan and that of the Far East, but I am quite unable to clear my mind of the impression that the analogies are too close to have come about without contact. <sup>Conclusion,</sup> This, I am sure, will be accepted in the due course of research.





Sculptured human figure seated in the Dragon's mouth. Seven feet in height. (Maudslay)



## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

gerly sketched. We are doubtless safe in assuming that early in the Christian era certain groups of the American race, rising distinctly above the general level of barbarism, began the construction of stone buildings and the carving of monuments devoted to the service of their gods. They flourished for a few centuries only, and had passed the zenith of their cultural development long before the Spanish conquerors in the sixteenth century penetrated the tropical forests of Central America. Numerous important cities that had arisen were abandoned and in ruins and their story wholly forgotten by the decadent generations of the Columbian period.

### THE RUINS OF QUIRIGUA

The ancient Mayan city now known as Quirigua is represented today by a group of enigmatical stone monuments only recently retrieved from the dense tropical forest which has buried them for unnumbered centuries. These monuments comprise a large number of buildings and monolithic sculptures. Such buildings as remain are in an advanced state of ruin, while others are represented by mere mounds and platforms of stones and earth. The sculptures are scattered over the various courts and plazas and bear mute testimony to the high state of culture achieved by the people during the period of their ascendancy—a period assigned by Morley to the early centuries of the Christian era. The monolithic sculptures are of two classes—tall, slender shafts known as stelæ, thought to have chronological significance, and low massive forms, sometimes referred to as altars.

The stelæ are thirteen in number and range from eleven to twenty-six feet in height. They are elaborately carved

with representations of richly appareled personages, both male and female, with associated symbolic devices and glyphic inscriptions. The massive monuments are twenty in number and are extremely diversified in sculptural treatment and in the subject-matter embodied. It is assumed, with a high degree of probability, that the entire group of monuments was the seat of the religious establishment or establishments of the city. All monuments of perishable material and all non-monumental portions of the city have long since disappeared.

The task of describing these monuments has been undertaken by Maudslay, Hewett, and others, and to the publications of these explorers those who would go deeply into the subject are referred. A single example of the sculptures—a work that takes high rank in the world of art—is selected for detailed presentation in this place.

### THE GREAT DRAGON

*The Stone.*—The massive sculpture sometimes called the Great Turtle may well be regarded as the sculptural masterpiece *par excellence* of the American race. It is a somewhat ovoid mass of coarse-grained sandstone of warmish gray color weighing about twenty tons. It is upward of seven feet in height, and is eleven feet six inches in greater diameter. When the School of American Archaeology began its work here, the surface was deeply coated with moss and other tropical growths which were carefully cleaned off by Dr. Hewett in 1910, repeating the task of Maudslay some twenty years earlier. The surface is now much weather-stained, displaying streaks and blotches of dark color, probably due to the weathering-out of ferruginous matter contained in the stone. The master sculptor appears to



Maitreya van Tjandi Plaosan.



Ganeça van Bara, achterkant.

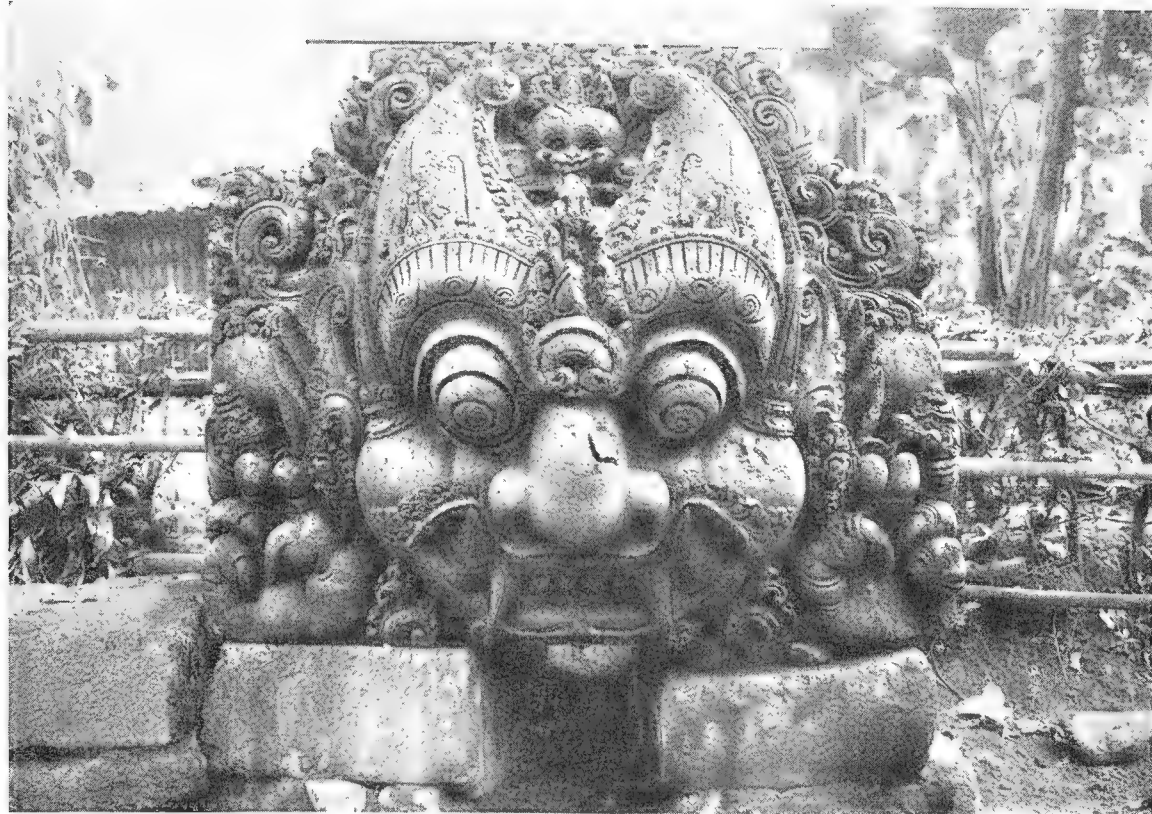








MARTINUS NIJHOFF - UITGEVER - DEN HAAG



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I venture to prophesize that in due course of growing knowledge of the arts it will be shown that the arts of Mexico are intimately related to those of Japan + Hindia.

W. H. H.

























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# CONTRIBUTIONS

	Page
SA. A. BARRETT: <u>Pomo Buildings</u> . (Plates I-XI) . . . . .	1
FRANZ BOAS: <u>Representative Art of Primitive People</u> . . . . .	18
TIMOTHY DE BOOY: <u>Certain Similarities in Amulets from the Northern Antilles</u> (Plates I-III). . . . .	24
DAVID I. BUSHNELL, JR.: <u>Aboriginal Forms of Burial in Eastern United States</u> . . . . .	31
T. . CASANOVOVA: <u>Parallels in the Cosmogonies of the Old World and the New World</u> . . . . .	44
WILLIAM CHURCHILL: <u>Samoan Rava Customs</u> . . . . .	52 <sup>3</sup>
FRANCIS D. CROOK: <u>Music in its Relation to the Religious Thought of the Teton Sioux</u> (Plates I-IV) . . . . .	67
ROLAND H. DIXON: <u>The Swan-aiden Theme in the Oceanic Area</u> . . . . .	80
WILLIAM CURTIS FLETCHER: <u>Some South American Petrographs</u> . (Plates I-II) . . . . .	88
JAMES WALTER FLETCHER: <u>The Cliff-ruins in Pewkes Canon, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado</u> . (Plates I-III). . . . .	96
ALICE C. FLETCHER: <u>A Birthday Dish from Native America</u> . . . . .	118
CHARLES FORD: <u>The Influence of Ecology on Human Development</u> . . . . .	123
P. E. GODDARD: <u>The Masked Dancers of the Apache</u> . . . . .	132
GEORGE RYAN GORTON: <u>A Contribution to the Archaeology of Middle America</u> . (Plate I) . . . . .	137



	Page
JOHN PARODY HARRINGTON: <u>Ambiguity in the Taos Personal Pronoun</u> . . . . .	142
EDGAR L. HUNNET: <u>Latest Work of the School of American Archaeology at Cuirigua. (Plates I-XIII).</u> . . . . .	157
J. N. B. HUNNET: <u>The Requickening Address of the League of the Iroquois</u> . . . . .	163
GEORGE C. HUNT: <u>Certain Mounds in Haywood County, North Carolina. (Plates I-V).</u> . . . . .	180
F. W. HODGE: <u>The Origin and Destruction of a National Indian Portrait Gallery. (Plates I-II)</u> . . . . .	187
WALTER HUGH: <u>Experimental Work in American Archeology and Ethnology. (Plate I)</u> . . . . .	194
ALFRED HUNLICKA: <u>Anthropology of the Chippewa. (Plates I-XIII)</u>	198
ALBERT ERNEST JENES: <u>Ethnic Amalgamation</u> . . . . .	228
WILL M. JUDD: <u>The Use of Adobe in Prehistoric Dwellings of the Southwest. (Plates I-V)</u> . . . . .	241
A. V. KIDDER: <u>The Pottery of the Casas Grandes District, Chihuahua. (Plates I-VII)</u> . . . . .	253
A. L. KROUWER: <u>Thoughts on Zuni Religion</u> . . . . .	269
FRANCIS LA FLESCHE: <u>Right and Left in Osage Ceremonies. (Plates I-II)</u> . . . . .	278
ERNEST PAUPER: <u>Cardan's Suspension in China. (Plate I)</u> .	288
ROBERT H. LOWE: <u>Historical and Sociological Interpretations of Kinship Terminologies</u> . . . . .	293
GEORGE GRANT MACCUBBY: <u>The Cult of the Ax. (Plates I-II).</u>	301
CHARLES T. LEAD: <u>The Distribution of an Arawak Pendant. (Plate I)</u> . . . . .	316
THOMAS NICHOLSON: <u>Notes on the <sup>Piegau</sup> Piegau System of Consanguinity</u> . . . . .	320
WILLIAM C. MILLS: <u>Exploration of the Tremper Mound in Scioto County, Ohio. (Plates I-V)</u> . . . . .	334
WILLIAM S. MURPHY: <u>The Problem of the Red-paint People. (Plates I-IV)</u> . . . . .	359





Holmes Anniversary Volume - 3.

	Page
SYLVANUS GRISWOLD MORLEY: <u>The Supplementary Series in Maya Inscriptions. (Plates I-X)</u> . . . . .	366
NELS C. NELSON: <u>Flint Working by Ishi. (Plates I-III)</u> .	397
CHARLES PEABODY: <u>The Dana Estes Collection of Bronzes in the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. (Plates I-III)</u> . . . . .	403
GEORGE H. PEPPER: <u>Yacatas of the Tierra Caliente, Michoacan, Mexico. (Plate I)</u> .s.s. . . . .	415
MARSHALL H. SAVILLE: <u>The Glazed Ware of Central America, with Special Reference to a Whistling Jar from Honduras. (Plates I-II)</u> . . . . .	421
FRANK C. SPECK: <u>An Ancient Archeological Site on the Lower St Lawrence</u> . . . . .	427 427
HERBERT J. SPINDEN: <u>Portraiture in Central American Art. (Plates I-XII)</u> . . . . .	434
JOHN R. STANTON: <u>Terms of Relationship in Timucua.</u> . . .	451
ALFRED M. TOZMER: <u>The Domain of the Aztecs and their Relation to the Prehistoric Cultures of Mexico.</u> . . . .	464
CHARLES C. WILLOUGHBY: <u>The Art of the Great Earthwork Builders of Ohio. (Plates I-XIII)</u> . . . . .	469
CLARK WISSELER: <u>Correlations between Archeological and Culture Areas in the American Continents. (Plate I)</u> . . .	481
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM HENRY HOLMES. Compiled by Ella Leary.	491



